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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,501 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Oct.
L. TASMANIA	4433	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—GWALIOR	3733	500	P. Harris	27th ,,
L. BYDAS'ES	2264	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th Oct.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2953	500	J. P. Hassall	27th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 6, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *or viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.
—RUBATTINO	5,000	850	

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	G. Mersa	3,550	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettoi	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Carnac-gate-street, Bombay.
September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	12th Oct.
,, MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	22nd ,,
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate charges.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Capt.	Tons H.P.	On or about
S.S. MELTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500 7th Nov. 1885.
S.S. HYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400 25th ,, ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our cheap faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangerole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 12th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
IRISH WHISKY.
THOSE who prefer an Irish Whisky will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.
Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c., &c. a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31.8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE,	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	CANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES.
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKS.	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSELLES.	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTCH WHISKY,

Universally approved of for its Purity, Mellowness and Aroma.

"FERRINTOSH"

Commands a large sale, being unequalled at the Price.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHOLESALE. **H. VOGEL & CO.** WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs. 45
,, ,, ,, Key-winder ¾ plate lever 17	,, 25
,, ¾ hunter keyless lever 19	,, 38
,, ¾ ,, key winder ¾ plate lever 16	,, 26
,, open face keyless lever 18 best quality	,, 35
,, ,, ,, ,, cyl. ,, ,,	,, 28
,, ,, ,, key winder	,, 25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	,, 22
Metal open face ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 22
,, ,, ,, strong and serviceable original campaign,	,, 20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors	,, 30
,, Waterproof ,,	,, 32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES

FROM

CALDWELL & Co. MELBOURNE VICTORIA.

THE UNDERMENTIONED WINES are recommended for their PURITY, SOUNDNESS and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Claret	qts.	Rs. 13	0 per doz.
,,	pts.	,, 7	4 ,,
Hermitage, (a fine clarety Wine)	qts.	,, 17	8 ,,
,,	pts.	,, 9	8 ,,
Chablish	qts.	,, 18	0 ,,
,,	pts.	,, 9	12 ,,

W. J. ESSAI.

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, LawnTennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

Calcutta Exhibition, 1883.
Two Diplomas of Honour & Two Gold Medals.
The Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1882
Legion of Honor, Paris, 1878.
Gold Medals:
Sydney, 1879-80; Paris, 1867, 1870, 1878
Amsterdam, 1869; London, 1862;
Philadelphia, 1876; South Africa, 1877;
Melbourne, 1880.

PATENTED.
Great Britain, America, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS. } POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, have a very large stock of the above in all sizes, imported DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers at WHOLESALE rates and for CASH to which is added a MINIMUM of profit. Intending purchasers would do well to compare the quotations below with those of other Houses in India, and avail themselves of the advantage offered. Their prices are beyond competition.

UNDER VESTS.

Gent's Brown Balbriggan	Rs.	0-14, 1-2, 2-4, and 2-12 each.
,, Stout Merino finish	,,	1-4, 1-8, and 2-15 ,,
,, White Lisle Thread	,,	1-12 ,,
,, India Gauze, Silk Fronts	,,	2-4 and 2-12 ,,
,, Simla Merino	,,	2-15, 3-15 and 4-2 ,,
,, Gauze do.	,,	3-12, 4-12 and 5-12 ,,
,, Anglo-India Gauze, silk mixed	,,	5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 ,,
,, Scotch Lambswool	,,	6-8 and 6-12 ,,

Mofussil orders carefully and promptly executed. A trial respectfully solicited.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET AND ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

on application to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Queen Insurance Company, Bombay.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.
A Stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of GUNNIES, HAMALS and TWINE for the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited, for the ensuing season.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
For further particulars apply to
BOOTH & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1885. Managers.

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY three new or second-hand portable hand CRANES, complete on carriage, power 1½ tons, radius 10 feet, with cast iron balance weights. They must be in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work for any reasonable time.
Apply to the undersigned, stating terms for delivery at port of Tellicherry or F. O. B. at any Indian port.
GEO. ANDERSON,
Dist. Bd. Distt. Engineer.
Malabar District Engineer's Office, District Board, Calicut, 28th September, 1885.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind-Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1885, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—
1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1885, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1885-86 and to fix his remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
હા મુલજી જેઠાની કું।
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1885.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th September, to 10th October, 1885, both days inclusive.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 13 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered a the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

NOTICES

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1886.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

Manufactured expressly for us and warranted to stand wear in a Hot climate better than any other similar goods obtainable in India.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists to His Excellency the Governor,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Anklets	per pair, Rs. 5-0.
Knee Caps	per pair, ,, 6-0.
Stockings	per pair, ,, 9 and 10.
Wristlets	per pair, ,, 4-8.

ELASTIC SILK GOODS.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a small BUNGALOW at Lower Colaba. Rent, Rs. 45. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, two ROOMS in Oak Lane, Fort. Rent Rs. 20. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. BERNARD GWYN PRANCE, 2nd West India Regiment, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and attached to the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the undersigned by the 30th November, after which date no claims will be entertained.
WILLIAM O. FOORD, Lieut.-Col.,
3rd Regiment, I. L., President Committee of Adjustment.
Trunroo, 1st October, 1885.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of DHUNJEEBHAI FRAMJEE KUKAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 30th day of September, 1884, and whose will was proved by RUTTONJEE DHUNJEEBHAI KUKAJEE, one of the sons, and BERKHAILL, widow of SHAPURJEE PESTONJEE PATEL, one of the daughters of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 23rd day of June, 1885, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 29 Medows-street, Fort, the office of the undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 12th day of November now next, and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said DHUNJIBHAI FRAMJEE KUKAJEE, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 8th day of October 1885.
NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSA MOOLJEE, has contracted to SELL, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay together with a building or a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Broach-street, Elphinstone Land Estate, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 66 and 70, containing by admeasurement 483 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Broach-street, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east partly by the property of Mr. Trikumji Moolji, and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Thacker Gangjee Akhai, and which said land and premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said Dossa Mooljee. Any person having any claim by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise after the expiration of the said period the purchase will be complete without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 9th day of October 1885.
TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
TESTIMONIALS:
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.
To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.
It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chiblains, Earache, Spasms Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARU'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.
THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief, without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.
Try a bottle. Try a bottle.
Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.
THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

Nos.	0	1	2	3	and	4
Rs.	16-8,	13-8,	10-8,	7-8,	and	3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale, at their room, as follows:—
A consignment just received—
10 cases light Gravity Pilsener beer.
40 " export lager beer in quarts.
10 " " in pints.
Few boxes Gilbey's superior wine.
5 cases samples of sundry goods and lamps.
1 " silver bangles Indian-made.
A lot of old books.
A lot of Gentlemans' boots and shoes.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.
SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.
By the best artists without reserve.
On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs comprising following subjects:—
Sets of Seasons, Beatrice, By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers, In the Snow, Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time Courtship Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well.
Now on view and catalogues are ready.
S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF HARDWARE SHOP FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.
Under instructions from Mr. Abdoolally Currimjee, surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Ismailjee Currimjee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop and godown of the said firm situate in the Arthur Crawford Markets remaining stock of hardware, furniture &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the same comprising of:—
Brass cocks, pig lead, copper and from rivets and washers, lead iron and cast iron pipes, iron-plates, bolts and nuts, galvanized wirerope, Manilla rope, coir bales, G I pumps, scale and weights, Stockholm tar, iron empty drums, cengo and side show cases, cupboards, patent kerosine lamp, table chairs, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1885.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are acknowledged the best for their simplicity, rapidity and durability. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

QUEEN'S ARMS CHEDDAR CHEESE now on cut, 12 as. per lb.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE—An English-built MAIL-COACH, in excellent order at 1, P. DE SOUZA'S COACH-FACTORY, Gowalia Tank. Price Rs. 500.

POLO PONIES, at Bennett's, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th, 13-2, very good POLO PONIES, played in three Tournaments, believed sound.

TURKISH DELIGHT.—A favourite delicious sweet, one rupee a Box of 1½ lbs. PALLONJEE, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

DRAUGHT BEER and PORTER, Wines and Spirits, Whiskies of 12 different kinds, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

SELF-ACTING FOUNTAINS, round and square fish aquaria with fishes. Prices moderate. At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

CANARY and PARROT CAGES in great variety, also Brass fancy Parrot Cages.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. M. English's valuable household furniture, victoria, horse, &c., at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ICES, ICES, ICES, TO-DAY. Pianapot Cherris, Pistanchis and Venilie, Wine Spirits and French Liqueurs, &c. &c., at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, a 8½ by 6½ or smaller Camera, lens by good maker, tripod stand, dark slides, &c., complete, must be in good order and price moderate. Apply "Camera," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

V. O. S. B. CLYDESDALE BLEND—Wallace, King & Co.'s Old Scotch Whisky, for sale, at Rs. 25 per doz. Apply THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

WANTED, a GALLOWAY or a PONY, broken to saddle, sound, free from vice and a good stepper. Apply to "HUNT," care of this paper.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbul House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

PONIES FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, just arrived from Poona, some useful Country-breds and a very handsome grey Arab.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

PERAMBULATORS, just received, first stock of English Perambulators (double) with hood, apron, and iron wheels complete. Rs. 23.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," MATHERAN, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FRENCH TILES and CEMENT.—A fresh supply is expected about the 15th inst. Orders at reduced rates are being booked by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., 15 Forbes-street.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ATTENTION, SELLING OFF.—Zephyr Pompadour and Cambric, fast possible colour, suitable for Ladies' Dresses, 4 annas per yard, not cash, or V. P. To try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum and Medows-street.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers Price Re 1.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Waler, 15¼ hands, 8 years old, very powerful and particularly steady; is a perfect charger and carries a lady. The property of Sir FRANK SOUTER. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM, and Co., Bellasis road.

BAY ENGLISH GELDING, 15·3, 7 years, up to great weight, Infantry charger, stands fire, good jumper, carries a lady, believed sound, free from vice, well accustomized. Rs. 1,000. Apply to ADJUTANT, 28th Bombay Infantry, care of Brigade-Major, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £300,000 per annum.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, a PARTNER with Rs. 2,000 to join two first-class artists recently from England (who also have a small capital) to establish good class photographic business and travel throughout India. A native gentleman without any previous knowledge of the business not objected to. For further particulars apply "PHOTO," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Portmonnaies, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1885, at 4-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Liddetter and Stead as Auditors of the Company.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board,
ERASMUS BEYNON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

TO BE LET.

MALABAR HILL.
TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the very desirable Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, and situated on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House" now in the occupation of C. T. Mell, Esquire. It commands a most charming and picturesque view of the whole of Bombay and its beautiful Harbour. The bungalow has undergone very lately thorough repairs such as whitewashing, colouring, painting, papering, &c., &c., at a very great cost. It consists of a very handsome drawing-room, a dining saloon, a billiard-room and half-a-dozen bed and bath rooms, one of which is marbled. It has also one of the largest compounds on the Hill with tastefully laid-out garden and has a very broad verandah all round the house, commodious stabling and servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Kativille" on "Landsend-road, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of F. L. Latham, Esq., and lately vacated by C. H. B. FORBES, Esq. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on "Lands End-road," Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious BUNGALOW, next door to the Hon. "Justice Bayley's on Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious BUNGALOW, known as "The Wilderness," on "Napean Sea-road," Malabar Hill, former residence of the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on "Mount Napean," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the well-known upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "The Corner" at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, in Front of Framjee Hall, and formerly in the occupation of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., late Collector of Bombay. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a very commodious BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, on a "Precipice" known as "The Chimmery" commanding a most charming view and consisting of a large drawing room, a dining saloon, a Billiard-room and half a dozen bed and bath-rooms, and has got a very extensive compound. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, on "Dady Sett Hill," Cumbala, consisting of a drawing, dining, four bed, dressing and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoreyed commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumbala Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumbala Hill, known as "Ansty Lodge," now in the occupation the Hon. Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, for two months, with immediate possession, "The Malabar Castle," on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, for [illegible] Malabar Hill. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a PART of an upper-storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, for six months certain on "Degaregrey-road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150 only. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, TOP-FLOOR of a house in Hornby-row, Fort, commanding a charming view. For Rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, the TOP-FLOOR, above Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., Rampart-row, Fort. Rent, Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Horaby-row.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR, either for a residence or an office in Eldon-road, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, either for residences or offices in PARTS or WHOLE HOUSE, situated in Meadow-street, Fort, facing the old *Bombay Gazette* office. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, either for residences or offices in PARTS or WHOLE HOUSE, situated in Apollo-street, Fort, and lately vacated by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. The premises are now under thorough repairs. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

TO LET, an office in Apollo-street, Fort. Rent, Rs. 75. Also several other Residences, Offices, Shops, Godowns, etc, etc. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

MAZAGON.
TO BE LET, "ROSE COTTAGE," at Mazagon. Rent, Rs. 80. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row,

PAREL HILL.
TO LET, a very desirous upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Parel Hill, opposite to Government House, known as late Capt. Henry's House, and lately vacated by The Hon. Justice Pinhey. It commands a charming view all round. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.
TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

MATHERAN.
THE following BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN are TO LET for the coming October season:—

Paradise Lodge.	Spring-wood.
Boscobel.	Hill House.
The Hermitage.	Cairnmore.
Red Lands.	The Folly.
Rugby Lodge.	The Wilderness.
Scott's Bungalow.	Caprera House.
Stone Henge.	Rozario Cottage.
The Chalet.	Mary Lodge.
Rose Cottage.	Arnould's Lodge
Forrest Lodge.	Fernwood.
The Bee Hive.	Barr Cottage.
Ewart Lodge.	Cama Cottage.
The Keep-sake.	Fleetwood.
Dixon's Bungalow.	Rose Hill.
Maria Cottage.	Kitty Lodge.
Robertson's Bungalow.	

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MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhughubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th October, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Director,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1885.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., LL.D.
Madras, 21st July, 1882.
J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

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CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... Oct. 16th, 6h. 12'0m. a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 24th, 2h. 13.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 30th, 10h. 49'1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Phillips and Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Polo, at the Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.	5 54	5 40	0 16m 0 16 a	6 3m 6 16 a
Sun. 11	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 39	0 55m 0 51 a	6 47m 6 49 a
Mon. 12	Municipal Election, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mahalaxmi S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m.	5 55	5 38	1 33m 1 27 a	7 25m 7 22 a
Tu. 13	English mail expected per s.s. Ravenna.*	5 55	5 37	2 12m 2 3 a	8 3m 7 56 a
Wed. 14	Town Council, 3 p.m. Mofussil Company, Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Evening Party to Sir Frank Souter, Daver Hall.	5 55	5 37	2 52m 2 40 a	8 43m 8 32 a
Thr. 15	.....	5 56	5 36	3 34m 3 19 a	9 33m 9 16 a
Fri. 16	Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m. Departure of Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Justice Pinhey. Departure of English mail per s.s. Thames, 5 p.m.	5 56	5 36	4 23m 4 13 a	10 46m 10 24 a

*Left Aden at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 208, 196 and 224.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 12 and 226.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arnold.
Anthem.—"In the beginning was the Word."—Allen.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.
Thursday, October 15.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 6-45 and in the Evening at 4-45.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 33, 193 and 260.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, 217, and 228.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 306 & 327.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 297, 301, and 206.
Wednesday, October 14.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 230 and 175.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 270, 261, and 232.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Divine Service on board Bethel ship Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Launch goes round as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Cerdic, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, invited.
The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo: Hyderabad Contigent *vs.* Bombay, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Restbourne (s), from Middlesbrough, and Valiant, Mauritius. Yesterday:—Arago (s), from Mauritius, and Asayri (s), Bussrah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; Valetta (s), London, &c.; and Mecca (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Assam left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bangalore will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 11 a.m.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Vol., at the Apollo-bunder, this evening at 6 p.m. (Weather permitting) :—

March ..... My Native Irish Home ..... Power.
Overture ..... Giovanna Darco ..... Verdi.
Valse ..... The Wild Rose.
Selection ..... Beatrice Di Tenda ..... Belleine.
Mazurka ..... Agusta ..... Parlo.
Galop ..... Lall Bagh.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Bhowani Dewjee was convicted yesterday by Mr. Ryan, on his own admission, of stealing two gold wristlets belonging to an old Bania woman. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Alex. Tesar Purseo, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling country-liquor at Lower Mahim without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Rahimtoola Habeboola, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two copper pots from Pestonjee Burjorjee, at Naigaum-road. On admitting two previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hajeebhoy Meer Bux Ally, residing at Sheik Memon-street, reported to the police on Thursday that his shop had been rifled of gold and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 475. A box containing the greater portion of the property was found lying outside the door of the shop.

A RECENT RAILWAY CASE.—Dorabjee Hormusjee, whose case was recently argued at the High Court before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, has been reinstated in his employ as an engine-driver of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He has also received five months' salary for the period he was under suspension during the pendency of the proceedings against him.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Moorarjee Veerchund, Jewraj Dhunjee, Abdool Ally Chandbhoy, and Lilladhur Bhowan, petty merchants, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of making a false declaration in regard of goods tendered for despatch by the G. I. P. Railway. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were fined Rs. 15 each, No. 3 was fined Rs. 30, and No. 4 Rs. 25.

THE PARSEE TIGER-SLAYER.—It being proposed that the testimonial raised by public subscription in the shape of a rifle, to Mr. Hormusji Edalji Kotwal, of tiger-slaying fame, be publicly presented to him, a meeting of the subscribers to the testimonial, and of the friends and admirers of the gallant Parsee sportsman, will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. H. M. Birdwood, C. S., will preside.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Hakim Mahomed Bakir has opened at Null Bazaar, a central place in the native town, a charitable dispensary, where pure Yunani medicines will be dispensed to all applicants, without distinction of colour or creed, while the religious scruples of particular patients will at the same time be respected. A number of friends of Hakim Bakir met at the dispensary yesterday morning to celebrate its formal opening. At the conclusion of the ceremony, flowers, pansupari, and attar were distributed, and the meeting dispersed.

THE STATE OF THE POONA MARKETS.—A Poona paper says that on Tuesday morning, while a lady was making purchases in the fruit market, the whole front of the stall collapsed, descending upon her head, and rendering it necessary to carry her home. What seems most surprising is, that the lady did not sustain severe injuries, the débris having come down with a terrible crash. The fruit and other markets are becoming pretty stale and tumble-down, and are by no means a credit to the Cantonment; and hence it is all the more incumbent on the authorities to urge and push on the construction of the new buildings.

NOTES FROM SALSETTE.—The rice-blessings which precede the harvesting seasons amongst Christian cultivators are almost all over. The late rains have benefited the standing crops in some parts, in others they have done mischief. If the showers have refreshed and invigorated the late crops, they have generally injured the early ones. In some villages lying along the north-west coast of the taluka a kind of grub, which for the last four years has been ravaging the crops, has again appeared, to the detriment of the kunbis. The people look upon the pest as a divine visitation sent down to punish them, and they are at a loss how to get rid of these destructive agents. These larvæ generally lodge themselves in the very pith of the earshoots, drawing their subsistence from the juicy substance that goes to the formation of the grain, so that the plantations bring forth flowers without the usual grain-seed. The agricultural prospects are, on the whole, far from satisfactory. In the interior the annual climatic fevers have, as usual, shown themselves, but this year the same complaint prevails more or less even in villages bordering the coast line—a circumstance for which it is difficult to account.

THE VEHAR WATER-WORKS-DEBT QUESTION.

At the third quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the Government Resolution on the subject of the Vehar water-works loan came on for discussion. The Resolution, which has already been published, was in reply to a representation made by the Corporation that the Government had agreed to charge simple interest for the loan, but that the method employed by the Accountant-General resulted in a charge of compound interest with monthly rests against the Municipality. The following members of the Corporation were present at the meeting:—Mr. P. M. Mehta (chairman), Drs. T. Blaney, H. Cook, P. C. DeSouza, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. C. Douglas, E. R. Freeborn, J. R. Duxbury, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Captain L. Morland, Messrs. J. W. Stevens, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Messrs. Damodur Thackersey Muljee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Espadin, Jayantila Umishankar Yajnik, Kalkhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mirza Hasan Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji said.—In commenting upon this Resolution, I have no desire but to speak with every respect towards Government. The first para. of the Resolution correctly states that the controversy "turns entirely on the interpretation of the phrase 'simple interest'" as used in the two Acts of 1865 and 1872. The only pity is that, after so clearly laying down the issue, the Resolution afterwards quite forgets this. The second para. is a statement of facts, of matters on special notice. The third para. describes the contention of the Corporation fairly as far as it goes, and needs no special comment. The fourth begins—"Now, it is true that a creditor to whom interest is paid at regular intervals has the power of getting interest on interest, and if he is able at once to invest the sums paid to him as interest, he will be in much the same position as if compound interest in the strict sense of the term were calculated on the original debt." Here is a correct statement, and a clear admission that when interest is paid at regular intervals it is compound interest. The pity, again, is that in this case with the first para. of this Resolution, this clear and correct admission is also forgotten subsequently. The same remarks apply to the half of the next sentence of this para., which is just another elucidation of the principle of the preceding sentence. It is :—"On the other hand, the debtor may make compound interest on the amount which remains with him." This is exactly the case in the future on Rs. 37,30,053. This part of the second sentence is also a correct and true statement, and admission that in making payments at regular intervals the debtor pays compound interest. But it does not make such payments he can make compound interest for himself. The Resolution correctly analyses the phenomenon from both sides, of the debtor as well as the creditor—that the payment of interest at regular intervals is compound interest. So far the Resolution goes on intelligently and correctly. From this point it places itself under the mistaken guidance of Mr. Chambers, and goes entirely astray at a tangent, either to irrelevant matters or wrong or unwarranted assumptions and conclusions. From this point forward the Resolution is a string of fallacies—a string of false pearls, showy but hollow. This or that fallacy sometimes crops up so often, that hereafter in taking up each statement separately I am obliged to repeat the explanation of the fallacy as often as it occurs. This may make my comments rather tedious, but there is no help for it. I feel this necessity the more now, because had I adopted this plan of replying to every statement of Mr. Chambers, I might have spared myself the weary task of going through every statement of Mr. Chambers's fallacies and mistakes more clearly. Now, from the second half of the second sentence of para. 4 begins the precious string, and the argument begins to run mad. This half is—"and the receipts by the Municipality for water supplied from the Vehar works are no doubt equivalent to liberal interest." What on earth have the receipts of the water-works to do with the present controversy, on which the question whether the Municipality has to pay simple or compound interest on its debt? At this very first stumble the Resolution quite forgets its very first para., that the whole controversy turns entirely upon the interpretation of the phrase "simple interest." Here, then, is the first false pearl, an utterly irrelevant matter, which has nothing whatever to do with the present question. Supposing the receipts were small, and the Corporation claimed on that account to be relieved from paying any part, or whole, of the interest. Would not Government laugh to scorn such claim, and tell the Corporation that receipts for water, large or small, had nothing to do with its liabilities. It is strange Government should have at all thought of urging this irrelevant matter, or have allowed it to be at all seriously wrong. There is nothing in the first provision about "to the date on which repayment was begun." The clause is as clear as it can possibly be that "the simple interest" is to be calculated on the debt of Rs. 37,30,033 till the whole debt is liquidated. I may first make a passing remark that the resolution here contradicts its former meaningless definition of simple and compoun interest and speaks of simple interest as something definite and now rearranged, and not merely regarding times past or arrears. Then says the resolution :—"And the second part of the provision prescribes the manner in which the repayment is to be made." It is in prescribing this manner that the Legislature has made the mistake; not seeing at the time that the second part of the provision was utterly inconsistent with the clear statement for charging simple interest in the first, and the resolution admits in its very first para. that the controversy "turns entirely" on the interpretation of the phrase "simple interest." The same fallacies or wrong assumptions are repeated over and over again in various shapes. Thus the resolution goes on :—"As a concession the amount due on the 1st of July, 1863, was calculated at simple interest; and the interest overdue after the 1st of July, 1863, was directed to be taken only at simple interest. Here again simple interest has a definite meaning and not that absurd one given before. Leaving such contradictions alone, I show that this second clause is not a concession, but a simple but a compound interest one. As long as this study of the two accounts is not made to which I have repeatedly directed attention, it would be nothing strange that Government, &c., should be at a loss to understand what they do not take the necessary pains to understand. It will now be seen that after the resolution makes this desperate effort to show that provision is simple interest in order to make it consistent with the provision 1, and for that purpose even brings in the heavy hammer of "His Excellency in Council being at a loss to understand in any other light," instead of standing to this argument it suddenly changes its position, as I shall show further on. Now I ask whether this is fair on the part of Government. They first clearly laid down the issue in the first paragraph that the controversy entirely depends upon the interpretation of the phrase "simple interest." They try hard to prove that clause 2 is simple interest. If they succeed in that, I can have nothing more to say. But if they find that clause 2 is not simple interest but compound interest, is not Government fairly and justly bound to correct the mistake? When Mr. White got the other mistake of four lakhs corrected, he did so on the ground "that this method of calculation was obviously erroneous and contrary to the agreement between the Municipality and the Government, and he (Mr. White) moved therefore." The Legislative Council of the day at once corrected the mistake without the least demur; and if I point out indisputably that another mistake was also made at the time, I think we may fairly expect that to be corrected. The Council then did not make the excuse of "public expediting" and inconvenience" other parts of the Resolution now says :—"If there were any inconsistency between the first and second clauses of section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, and between the corresponding portions of section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, it would surely be more reasonable to hold that the mode of appropriating payments prescribed in detail, which is admittedly in accordance with the custom intended to be carried out, and that the "simple interest" was not correctly used than that the Legislature intended by the use of that term to direct an unprecedented manner of repaying the debt. This sentence begs the whole question and makes unwarranted assumptions. Of the inconsistence between the two clauses there is not the remotest doubt as I have clearly proved. The only question now is, whether there is or there is not an agreement to charge simple interest? If there is, then all this is utterly irrelevant. If there is not, then there is nothing more to be considered. That there is the clear agreement in the first clause cannot be denied and the first paragraph of this resolution very justly said that the interpretation of "simple interest" must decide be controversy. So it must be done. Then if clause 2 the not simple interest Government are fairly and justly bound to correct the mistake, the obviously "erroneous section." Again, that the mode prescribed by clause 2 according to custom, does not necessarily imply that this case must be "according to custom," as it was a special arrangement and not according to custom. The word "simple interest" was used correctly is clear from the fact that an actual account worked according to simple interest was at the time before the Legislature and the exact interpretation of the words "simple interest" was not left in the least obscurity or doubt; lastly, the account was not at all unprecedented, inasmuch as the Government had at that very time, and in the very same matter, actually made out an account according to simple interest for the first seven years of the debt. In three different accounts made up at the time (see my pamphlet pp, 5, 8 and 9) the words "simple interest" are deliberately used and actually worked in their true signification at the time. Every step and word of the first clause has its complete verification, and confirmation in Government's own action at the very time and for this very purpose. It is the second clause which drifts in without a single circumstance or act of the moment to justify or confirm its introduction or existence there. On the contrary, all the assumptions made in the 4th and 5th paras. of the resolution for this purpose are wrong and fallacious. In fact, the Legislature at the time has not given the slightest consideration to the 2nd clause. It is put in, and it is passed without it striking them that it was not simple but compound interest. It is, therefore, not merely more or less reasonable, but certain that the words, the actual process and the effects of simple interest were clearly and unmistakably before the Legislature, and that out of two mistakes that were made, the Council readily corrected the one which was discovered at the time. The mistake of the drifting in of the second clause did not attract their notice, and it remained in. Thus there are a series of facts verifying and confirming the first clause :—1. That Government has clearly laid down to charge simple interest, and used the words three times in the actual accounts of the time, and twice in the section of the Act itself. 2. That at the very time, what simple interest meant and what its process and effect were, were actually before the Council. 3. That Government not only arranged to charge "simple interest" from 1st July, 1863, but made the same kind of charge, *i.e.*, at simple interest for the previous 7 years, also, or in other words, actually charged simple interest from the very commencement of the transaction, from the very first day when a single pie was disbursed by them. 4. Government charged such "simple interest" only, even though the previous Acts had not so provided, but that at the time of Act VII. of 1865, arrangement being come to, to charge simple interest, Government carried out the arrangement faithfully from the very commencement to 1st July, 1863, and enacted to do the same afterwards from that date. 5. That Government has never made up any other account at simple interest with the Municipality like the one at pp. 8 and 9 of my pamphlet. 6. Nor have Government in all other loans to the Municipality ever used the words "simple interest;" and these words, therefore, have not come in accidently, but after deliberation, and discussion and even actual calculation as the fact actually was so that in this special case Government deliberately agreed to charge "simple interest." Does not the resolution blow hot and cold at the same time? It first labours hard and resorts to all sorts of assumptions, and irrelevant matters to prove that the second clause is consistent with the first, that the second clause is simple interest, and that Government is charging only "simple interest;" and then suddenly turns round that it is right in charging "compound interest" even if it is charging compound interest; and what is still more strange is, that the resolution altogether forgets its own very first paragraph in which it correctly and clearly admits that the controversy "turns entirely" upon the interpretation of "simple interests," so that if the second clause is not "simple interest" it must be rejected. That is the clear position with which the resolution starts, and it now completely forgets it. The resolution proceeds in the same altered strain :—"The last clause of section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 is spoken of as being contrary to agreement, but it is not pretended that there was any agreement, on the point of interest beyond what is spelled out from the first clause and the corresponding part of section 84 of Bombay Act VII. of 1865, together with the mode calculating the sum of Rs. 37,30,053, and there is no valid reason for holding that the first clause is based on a binding agreement and that the second is not." All my remarks on the preceding extract apply to this sentence. The first clause as laid down by the Government is complete in itself, and does not require a word more to make it effective or operative. Moreover, every word and statement of that clause are verified and confirmed by the discussions and accounts of the day. It is as binding as any Act can be confirmed, as every word of it is, by the action of the Government at the very time. The second clause has not a single word or circumstance of the day to justify its existence. "Simple interest" is laid down deliberately in the first clause, which Government never does generally, but has done so under special circumstances of this case. Not only that, but actual calculations at simple interest are before the Council at the very time; the words "simple interest," are twice inserted in the clause, and are three times before the Council in actual accounts connected with the transaction itself, and, again, not only does Government agree to simple interest from 1st July, 1863, till the whole debt is liquidated, but the interest for the preceding seven years is also actually calculated at simple interest. Can any reasonable man doubt for a moment that Government agreed to simple interest, under such circumstances; and that clause 2 is a mistake, being utterly inconsistent with clause 1, which is surrounded with such definite and confirming circumstances? The last sentence of the 5th para. says :—Bombay Act XIII. of 1883 shows that an agreement was come to regarding the principal amount recoverable from the Municipality, but it is admitted that under that Act interest was payable in the ordinary manner." This very thing confirms the action of 1865 as deliberate. Not only the Act of 1863, but the Act of 1858 also had not stipulated for "simple interest," and according to them both, interest was payable in the ordinary manner, but notwithstanding this, Government deliberately introduces afterwards the condition of simple interest, and actually calculates simple interest; and this very circumstance puts it beyond all doubt that Government had deliberately agreed to simple interest. Not only that, but that notwithstanding the Acts of 1863 and 1858 had provided for interest "payable in the ordinary manner," Government did not make up the account according to such ordinary manner for those very years till 1883, but actually made up the accounts for these seven years according to the new arrangement it came to in 1865, viz., to charge simple interest. Para. 6th.—This para. refers to a subsidiary point, which is not embraced in the present memorial of the Corporation. I therefore do not discuss it here. It will be worth any attention only when and if our chief contention is unjustly disallowed. Para 7th.—The para. begins "the system of appropriating the payments adopted by the Accountant-General is admitted in accordance with ordinary mercantile usage, and for the reasons which have been set forth, His Excellency in Council considering that it is clearly in accordance with the terms of the law." I have shown above that all these "reasons which have been set forth," are wrong assumptions or fallacies, that the system adopted in ordinary mercantile usage is deliberately put aside in the special transaction, and that a special arrangement to charge "simple interest" was and calculated at, and acted upon, at the time itself. And that, therefore, the system adopted by the Accountant-General is utterly inconsistent with a deliberate "simple interest" and is therefore not done in accordance with the law, but in accordance with a mistake of the law. Our grievance is the law itself: that the law itself is a mistake and must be put right. The resolution goes on—"There is no reason to suppose that the accounts contain error or oversight, as the Municipal Commissioner suggests, in the sections of the Act bearing on the subject." On the contrary, I have shown conclusive reasons that can call a simple interest one is not a simple but a compound interest one. As long as this resolution is futile, inasmuch as all the assumptions it has made in the course of its argument are unwarranted and wrong, &c., it is quite beyond a possible doubt that clause 2 is compound interest, and is utterly inconsistent with clause 1; and lastly, that clause 1 is a deliberate, well-discussed clause, in which simple interest is deliberately introduced twice, and with the sentiment and for which, the words "simple interest" came before the Council in three actual calculations, one of which embodies the very process of calculation at simple interest. That simple interest was completely a deliberate resolution, is the more evident from the fact that in the previous two Acts of 1858 and 1863 the words "simple interest" did not exist, and yet the Legislature not only introduced these words in the Act of 1865, "simple interest." They try hard to prove also from the fact that this is the only special transaction or act with the Municipality in which Government has arranged for simple interest, and actually calculated so at the very time. There cannot, therefore, be a shadow of a doubt that an oversight has taken place in inserting a clause which is compound interest. The Legislature has committed an oversight, and the Legislature should correct it. The resolution proceeds—"Nor does it appear to the Governor in Council that there are good grounds for complying with the request of the Municipal Corporation that the law should be altered so as to make simple interest, and thereby to relieving the Municipality of part of its virtually be liability at the public expense. The Vehar water-works is not a valid reason for making the inhabitants of other parts of India contribute to the cost of supplying the inhabitants of Bombay with water. The Municipality has already been liberally treated. A considerable part of the outlay on the Vehar works was defrayed out of the public revenues, and interest which had fallen due was taken as a simple interest. There is no good reason why the balance of the debt should not be repaid in accordance with the general practice." The Municipality asks no such thing. The whole is a gratuitous assumption and utterly beside the question. All the circumstances under which additional burdens were put upon the Municipality by the character of Government management, over which the Municipality had no control, and the necessity which the Government then saw of coming to a reasonable compromise, were considered at the time. The question now is simply this—Is there, or is there not, an arrangement to charge simple interest from 1st July, 1863, upon Rs. 37,30,053? If there is then it is useless and utterly irrelevant to talk about "at the public expense, &c.," Government is bound to fulfil the arrangement. If there is not, then there is an end of the question. When I read this specious and fairly argument in Mr. Chambers's paper about the interests of other parts of India, I took no notice of it, feeling sure that Government would certainly see its hollowness and irrelevancy. However, this has not happened, and somehow or other Government have allowed themselves to be misled by all specious fallacies and hollow assumptions of Mr. Chambers. The Corporation is not asking any favour to be relieved at anybody's expense. It simply says, that an arrangement is made to charge simple interest, that what is charged is actually compound interest, and such compound interest should not be charged. What the resolution does is to labour hard and to resort to a number of wrong assumptions and fallacies to prove that "simple interest" only is charged and not compound interest. In this it fails completely. The only thing that Government can do is to prove conclusively that clause 2 is not compound interest, and is consistent with clause 1. As it is, and as it would always be, Government will be utterly unable to prove that clause 2 is very compound interest. In fact, the resolution itself puts down lucidly in the first one and half sentences of the 4th para. that clause 2 is compound interest. It is after these sentences that its whole argument under Mr. Chambers's mistaken leading is illogical and forced. To conclude, clause 1 is enacted under circumstances in which every part of it is verified and confirmed by the action of the Legislature, in which simple interest is twice mentioned and three times brought before the Council in actual accounts. Clause 1 thus is a well-discussed and deliberately enacted clause. Clause 2 is not supported by any circumstances of the time, and has come in even then as the ordinary usage under the forgetfulness that the ordinary usage does not apply to this transaction at all. In conclusion, I need only say, therefore, that the resolution does not in the least refute our contention, and that the whole reasoning is illogical, and fallacious, excepting para. one and half sentences of para. 4. The speech was concluded with the following resolution :—"That the Corporation regrets that Government have not been able to take a more favourable view of the case put forward on behalf of the Municipality in this matter, and now resolves that the following committee be appointed to prepare and forward a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council, setting forth the claims of the Municipality in this matter, as stated in the Corporation's resolution dated 9th March last, and praying that the relief asked for in such resolution may be granted :—The chairman, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, Dr. Blaney, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar."

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said he felt peculiar pleasure in rising to second the proposition, because he was thoroughly convinced that they had a good cause with which to go before a higher authority for redress. In this matter the whole question lay in a nutshell. They had simply to determine what was simple interest, and what compound interest. The definition of simple interest, with which all must agree, would be this :—"When the loan is repaid with all the interest that has accrued due during the time the loan has been outstanding in one sum, such interest is simple." In all accounts in which simple interest was stipulated to be charged, such interest was not claimable until the whole loan had been paid off, either in one sum or by instalments. If interest is paid or deducted from the instalment, and the residue, if any, applied towards the reduction of the principal, or if the interest was incorporated with the principal at the end of the rest agreed upon, and further interest charged on this total whilst the debt is running, then such interest was compound. Government demanded from them payment of interest every year before the final liquidation of the original Vehar loan, and therefore the interest was necessarily compound. All interest that Government paid on public loans was half-yearly compound interest, and it was a mistake to say that it was simple. It was contended by the Accountant-General in the accounts he had made up, as also by Government in their Resolution, as well as by those who had volunteered to support their theory, that the interest charged on the Vehar loan, in the manner in which it had been charged, was simple and not compound. He would simply ask the Accountant-General to prepare this same account with compound interest charged therein, and he challenged him to show a different result from what had been arrived at in the account which he had prepared on the basis of what he alleged to be simple interest. If he could not, what more proof did they want to establish the fact that they were charged compound and not simple interest? Some of those who sided with the Government view of the question could not help admitting that the interest as charged by the Accountant-General was equivalent to compound interest, but was not compound interest. Sophistry could go no farther. He might with justice say that if it was not equivalent to simple interest, it must needs be compound interest. Mr. Khote said he had every faith in the justice of the British Government, and as they could not obtain redress here he fully approved of Mr. Dadabhai's proposal to approach the Secretary of State for India on the subject. They had an excellent cause, and he did not despair of success.

Mr. Kharshed N. Serval said he rose to address the Corporation with reluctance, but he felt it his duty to place before them what he considered to be the correct view of the matter. Mr. Khote had wholly and Mr. Dadabhai had partially ignored the strongest point in favour of the Government Resolution, namely, that the term "simple interest" was very frequently used in a loose sense. Of course, the strictly scientific sense of the words, the definition given in books on arithmetic, was the correct one. But, nevertheless, in ordinary business intercourse it was a patent fact that they often used the words "simple interest," when they really meant "compound interest." In the first place, the Corporation must consider whether they were right and fair, and equitable in asking that simple interest only should be charged on the debt which they owed to the public: because Government revenue really meant public revenue. In all business transactions, in every case of lending and borrowing, compound interest was charged as an invariable rule. In the present instance the Corporation were simply asking that the rule should be broken in their case. The great stand they made in regard to the claim was the section of the Act which says that simple interest should be charged. But then they lost sight of another fact noticeable in the same section, which described in another clause the mode of adjustment, which thoroughly corresponded with compounded interest. The same section which in one clause stated that simple interest should be charged, provided in another clause that compound interest should be charged. What reason had they to say that the first clause was more authoritative than the second? Take the illustration of Government securities. It was true that Mr. Dadabhai would say that the interest charged upon them amounted to compound interest. But if he asked those dealing in Government paper what interest they received from Government, the reply would be that they were paying simple interest. Such was the general impression. Mr. Dadabhai had most distinctly stated that whenever interest was paid in different years, as you please, it was really speaking compound interest. But Mr. Servai read a passage from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to show that when money was lent out at simple interest, with a stipulation made beforehand that the interest should be paid yearly or half-yearly, it would still be regarded as simple and not compound interest. He did not say that strictly, mathematically speaking, this was the correct view. But he said that there was a good deal of ambiguity attached to these words in the popular mind. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the section which spoke of simple interest, on the part, spoke of compound interest in another, must satisfy them that the words "simple interest" were not here used in the strict sense which Mr. Dadabhai was placing upon them. Why should they ask this to be regarded as an exception from all other similar transactions taking place all over the civilized world? If indeed they wished to be excepted, they must urge far stronger grounds than they had yet brought forward in support of their claim.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said he had come to a conclusion different from that arrived at by Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Khote, and after having listened to their speeches and read the printed pamphlet of Mr. Dadabhai on the subject, he emphatically adhered to the opinion he had already formed. The speaker suggested that before taking the matter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Dadabhai should wait and see what decision the Legislative Council came to in regard to the question. Mr. Dadabhai being a member of the Council would have an opportunity of expressing his views before his colleagues, and if he succeeded in winning them over to his opinion, it would not be necessary to go to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the course of his reply to Mr. Servai's remarks, said he granted that the term "simple interest" was loosely used. But in the present case Government had not used the words loosely, but in a strict, methodical, definite sense, which was applied in actual calculation.

On a division, Mr. Dadabhai's motion was carried by 16 votes to 6.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Chairman said the first item of business before the meeting was the election of a member of the Town Council, in place of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Though there was only one name, he would have the votes by ballot.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said.—I beg to propose the name of the late Town Councillor, the lamented friend, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything in support of this resolution. The mere mention of Mr. Dadabhai's name is sufficient to ensure his election. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.—I beg to second the proposition, in support of which I may well use the same words as those employed by Mr. Dosabhoy. Here we have no new man to propose. Mr. Dadabhai is a tried man, who has already been in the Town Council, where he discharged his duties with credit to himself and advantage to the city. I have no doubt that now he will perform his duties with equal credit. (Applause.)

The result of the ballot showed twenty five votes in favour of Mr. Dadabhai, who was declared to be duly elected.

THE DRAINS OF KHETWADY.

A letter, dated 9th September, 1885, was submitted from Mr. Dosabhoy Cowasjee Siroff, stating that the side drain in front of chawl at No. 242, Khetwady Main-road, is in such a defective condition as to injure his property, and that the scrapings from the drain are injurious, and praying that the drain may be reconstructed as early as possible.

On the motion of Dr. De Souza, the letter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

THANKS TO THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Lieut.-Col. A. Crawford, thanking the Corporation for acceding to his request for the erection of a permanent memorial of the services of his brother, the late Lieut.-Col. James Henry Graham Crawford, and the other Engineers who assisted in the design and execution of the Vehar water-works.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

384-85—Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Khan *vs.* Vora Joewanji Jafferji Jayeria.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

237-85—Little, S, F and N—Shamavahoo and another *vs* Mukhi Ladak Hajee Mahomed.
17-84—Craigie, L. and W—Motichund Hurrukchund *vs* Chooneelal Manockial and others—Balkrishna and B. and Tyabji and D.
186-83—A. F Turner—Wasantrao Bhaskerji and others *vs* Venayek Anundrao and others—W and G, Jan G, and K M.
241-85—Ardeseir and H—Haji Abubuker Ismail and another *vs* Mahomed Aboobe—Tyabji and D.
41-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank *vs* Sewjee Pitamber—In person.
246-85—Bicknell and K—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mistry *vs* Bailoo Ramjee and another—Payne, G and S.
274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursing and others *vs* Nan-bhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabjee and D.
146-85—Macfarlane and K—Yenkoo Balloo *vs* Dewjee Elapa—Ruston K R Cama.
264-85—Crawford and B—Khatabai *vs* Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Tyabjee and D, and Macfarlane and E.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the above fund :—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle.	Seraglio.	Spoke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	70	805	1,880-0-10	13,624-7-11	16,379-8-9
C. MacDowall, Esq., Acting Deputy Surgeon-Gen., I. M. D.	..	..	.....	20	20
Through Treasury Bank of Bombay— Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	..	..	....	25	25
Through C. E. Kane, Esq., General Manager— Collection from *Times of India* Office	..	51	.....	...	51
Total	70	856	1,880-0-10	13,669-7-11	16,475-8-9

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest skill discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING Oct. 9.

REUTER'S version of the Bank of England return is again somewhat dubious. With a decline in the Reserve of only £800,000 the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is given as only 33 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. last week. In the meantime rates of discount remain unchanged and since the return a payment of £100,000 into the Bank has taken place. French Rentes in Paris have declined ¼, but the London Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered throughout.

In the London General Produce market no change is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, with sales of only 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. That undercurrent of strength prevails is, however, very evident, as Americans to arrive are partially 1-64d. higher, whilst Omras on the spot are quoted 1-16d. up. In New York ready Mid-Uplands show a decline of ¼ cent., at the same time that futures are one point higher. Why there should be such a discrepancy it is difficult to say, and the probability is that there is some error in the quoted prices. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	33,000	24,000	38,000
Six days' do.	155,000	155,000	170,000
Total since 1st September	582,000	577,000	653,000

IN our local Cotton market to-day there has been practically nothing doing. Sellers quote previous prices, but buyers have simply declined to do business.

WHEAT has scarcely been so firm to-day. There has certainly been less buying, but the business actually done has been at no reduction in prices, on the contrary in special cases a slight advance has been paid. We quote No. 1 soft white Rs. 3-14½ to Rs. 4-1, No. 1 club Delhi Rs. 3-12½, red Ahmedabad Rs. 3-12½ per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, and for this or next month's delivery Rs. 6-14 per cwt. must be paid. May delivery of new crops is held for Rs. 6-2. Rapeseed is quiet and changed.

FREIGHTS remain very steady at former figures. The s. s. Clan Fraser is reported fixed for Dunkirk at 22s. 6d. old scale, and for Liverpool ready 21s. 3d. is now barely obtainable by shippers. Open Charter for November loading we still quote at 23s. 9d. to 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver in London again 1-16d lower, and no change in the general tendency of business here, rates have farther declined 1-32d. per rupee to-day. At our closing rates for Bank Bills, indeed, there are not many sellers, and the tone of the market is weaker than quotations would appear to indicate. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·93½	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper is quiet, with a very limited business passing at Rs. 97 7-16 for ready and Rs. 97 5-16 forward. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 98½.

SHARES are generally quiet. For Spinning Mills rates are partially Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Port Cannings are the turn dearer at Rs. 315.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	55 pct.	726½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	830x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India	37,325	250		5 pct.	105x

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£114x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Company	1,30	1,000			
Albert Edward Cotton Spg. and M. Co. Ld.					
Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Mang. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bellasyse & Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	540
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Bunar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	2 0	..	151
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 0	Rs. 40	740
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	60
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,0 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	800
Hutchingcraft Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	Rs. 20	421
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,00	..	970
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5 0	50	Rs. 40	560
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,200	1,00	1,07	Rs. 30	1,060
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	870
Khatao Mackanzies	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	885
Leopold St. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,00	1,0	160	2,500
Mahalukshmi	600	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	615
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,165
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	302½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,450
National Spinning	600	1,0	1,0	..	580
Nigamn Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	650	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	920
Oriental	5,725	62½	62½	Rs. 1	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	137½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6¼	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,25	500	500	..	137½
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	90
Ripon	841	1,0	1,0	..	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,500
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,000
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,00	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Standard Spinning & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	..	625
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c. / ,,	212 / 160x
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xdd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	690xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6½	106 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,650
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	880
Do. (3rd issue)	1,000	62	375	..	845
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,00	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Caesar	1,50	100	100	..	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	10½	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	306xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1¼	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	315
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,40	10	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	12½xd
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	167
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	175	100	12 p.ct	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

NOTES
ON
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A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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. AGENTS WANTED.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.
18 carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.
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No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
ON 15th October, I shall REMOVE from 14, Rampart-row, to my new consulting rooms.
NEW BUILDINGS,
28, Meadow-street,
(Opposite the Fort Chapel,)
BOMBAY.
CAUTION.—Mr. LAZARUS' LENSES are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. The highest medical authorities (both here and at home), now recognise the superiority of Mr. Lazarus' Lenses, over pebbles, as may be seen from testimonials he has received from all parts of the world.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACURER,
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Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 33-0 per month for 24 months.
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See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
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Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BURMAH.

DEATH.

PRANCE—September 22, at Toungoo, British Burmah, of cholera, Lieut. Bernard Gwyn Prance, 2nd West India Regiment, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, aged 23 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—PECQUET—October 3, at Christ Church Mission, N. W. P., by the Rev. Oscar T. Wilkins, Chaplain, John Young, Lucknow, to Constance Frances, second daughter of Victor Pecquet, Jersey.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

WE see from the files of the Rangoon papers which came to hand yesterday that the fears of French intrigue in Upper Burmah which had prevailed for a fortnight or more had not died out a week ago, in spite of the disavowal by French Ministers of the so-called treaty which the Burmese Ambassador is believed to have taken to Paris. The recent reply of the Chief Commissioner to the Chamber of Commerce showed that the misgivings of Rangoon were not quite as wanting in foundation as those to which expression had been given earlier in the year. Mr. Bernard, with a copy of the *projet de traité* in his pocket, was said to be almost as much disposed to cry "wolf" as the most alarmist of the deputation. People at Rangoon, however, forgetting that he dealt in a purely hypothetical way with the dangerous possibilities which seemed to have been opened up by M. Haas' fine schemings, have been rather precipitate in claiming him as the latest convert to annexationist views. Mr. Bernard has clearly had his eyes opened, and he has done full justice to the French Consul's programme. But it would be a long step from the condemnation of M. Haas' schemes to the advocacy of an annexation of Upper Burmah. No one who spoke at all upon such a subject, despite all the obligations of official reserve, could well have said less than the Chief Commissioner said, and it is a rather strained construction of language which, if strong, was not stronger than the occasion warranted, to infer from it that Mr. Bernard had come to the conclusion that a march to Mandalay must be undertaken. A just idea of the significance of Mr. Bernard's reply to the Rangoon Chamber may be arrived at if we imagine what its tenour would have been if at the time of delivering it he had known that the French Government had disavowed the so-called treaty, and that the French Consul at Mandalay had been recalled, apparently because of the dissatisfaction of his Government with his proceedings. M. Haas' treaty, with its six articles, looks formidable enough as it stands, with its schemes for French railways, French banks, French mining companies, and French control of customs and shore duties. But if, as it seems almost certain has been the case, "disapproved" has been written across it by the French Foreign Minister, it is a document no longer to be alarmed at. M. Haas' ambition, in fact, has overleaped itself, and fallen on the other side in a fashion which will doubtless allay many misgivings. He has suffered for his over-zeal, as the Government who commissioned him suffered at the ballot last Sunday. He and they have alike gone too fast and too far, and in his case an unceremonious recall and in theirs a crushing electoral defeat has been the penalty. The position of affairs, as we briefly indicated the other day, has been very perceptibly affected by the Republican reverses at Sunday's elections. The revolt of the peasantry and the thrifty middle classes against the Republicans is a revolt against extravagance and mismanagement of various kinds, and against none more than extravagance and mismanagement in colonial enterprise. One word of ill-omen is enough at a time, and with Tongking so fresh in the memory of the constituencies, no French Minister would at present turn to Burmah as a new field of adventure.

The sharp and sudden check which the elections in France have given to enterprises of this sort almost removes out of sight the hypothesis of a serious and deliberate attempt on the part of the French to establish themselves in Upper Burmah—a kind of course be the subject of outspoken representations at Paris, to say nothing of such practical measures as the Government of India would at once adopt nearer at hand. No one supposes for a moment that any real move on the part of the French in the direction of Mandalay would be acquiesced in by the British Government. But what are the modes by which this advance could be made? There are, it is true, many available routes to Upper Burmah—available that is to say to any who limits his operations to a blue pencil and a map. There is, for instance, a route—easy enough for the blue pencil to follow—from Tongking *viâ* the Shan States to Burmah. But the march, if not impossible, is one that no French army would be asked to take under any likely incentive. Then there is the route—the blue pencil route, let it still be understood—from Saigon through Cambodia and Siam and the Siamese Shan States; but as it is as much as the French can do to retain a firm footing in Cambodia, and as they have been able to do nothing more effectual in Siam than insult and threaten the King and his Ministers, it is not along that road that the tricolour will be carried to Mandalay. There remains the Irrawaddy, whose waters provide a broad and easy ascent to Upper Burmah to every one save those who enter them with an intent hostile to us and our interests. Frenchmen who talk of bringing Independent Burmah within the circle of the Indo-Chinese system which the Republic has been labouring to establish probably misconstrue the aim even of so forward a statesman as M. Ferry; they certainly ignore the material obstacles to an advance which our presence at the mouth of the Irrawaddy supplies. Our position is practically impregnable; for while it could not be turned without a march too long and arduous for any European army to undertake, it could not be taken in front without unheard-of carelessness on our part. Virtually we are in possession of the only avenue of approach to Mandalay, and we are not likely to throw away such an advantage as that. And it is not only the strategical advantage that rests on our side. There is a correlative political advantage which the wiser heads at Paris even will concede to us. It is easy enough to talk about France honeycombing the country with French interests, and so gaining a footing in the country from which we could not dislodge her without war. It is easy enough to cite Tunis as a warning example of the "honeycombing" process. But France would not have cared for a footing in Tunis unless she had assured herself that where she had put her foot one day she might introduce her whole body on the next. Her entrance into Tunis was a mere matter of marching across an open frontier, with no one to oppose her advance save the doubtful Khroumirs and a local army which would not fight. She would never have taken the trouble to make a preparatory acquisition of interests in Tunis if a subsequent entrance into the country could have been gained by only one route, and that route in the possession of a Power able to bar it against all comers.

We are masters of the situation so long as we choose to remain so, and there is so little for France to gain by intriguing in Burmah that we must not see in the rumours and exaggerations of Rangoon the evidence of an intention to repeat in Burmah the methods which she found suitable in Tunis. Nor is it necessary that we should interpret them as a summons to cross the frontier at all hazards, and add King Theebaw's territory to the provinces of the Empire. There are measures falling short of that which might well be taken in conservation of our interest. It is not a satisfactory thing, for instance, that there should be no accredited representative of the British Government at the Burmese capital. We complain of the intervention of foreigners in the country, and yet we take no steps for counterworking their designs, or for ensuring, for instance, that French interests should not be advanced there to the detriment of ours. Mr. Bernard at Rangoon cannot, with all his vigilance, find eyes and ears for all that is going on at Mandalay. It is a regrettable thing that during this time of uncertainty and excitement we have had to rely upon gossip floating down stream from Mandalay to Rangoon. We have deprived ourselves both of influence and of information by a perhaps too determined holding aloof from King Theebaw. We have saved our dignity in that way, but we have neither saved nor gained anything else in that direction; and at a time like this it is impossible not to feel the disadvantage under which the isolation of the last six years has placed us. Our right mood is one of vigilance and not of panic, and perhaps there would have been less of panic if we had not deprived ourselves of the ways and means of vigilance as to all that is going on across the frontier. If any means of putting an end to that inconvenience can be discovered, there would be at least fewer misconceptions in regard to Upper Burmah, and fewer alarms would prevail.

MUCH credit is due to Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, for his efforts in connection with the trial of a steam thrashing machine for wheat. The report of the experiment which he submits shows that the trial was in many ways successful. The importance of the wheat export trade to Bombay has long been recognised, and anything that is likely to give that trade an impetus cannot but be regarded as a useful work. As Mr. Ozanne says, it is well known that the large portion of dirt that is found mixed with the grain lowers its value in the European markets. A certain percentage of dirt is always expected, and there is a proportionate fall in the prices offered by the European houses to the shippers in India. In most cases the wheat, after being brought from the districts to Bombay, has to undergo a vexatious process of cleaning to bring the percentage of dirt within the fixed limits. The consequent loss sustained is divided between the cultivator on the one hand and the shipper on the other. As the importers in Europe make a reduction in the price they offer, proportionate to their expenses for preparing the wheat for their market, Mr. Ozanne was of opinion that much of this could be prevented if the up-country cultivators would but use better appliances for the preparation of their crop, and sent on the wheat to Bombay free from dirt. A steam-thrasher being got out for the Calcutta Exhibition, he took advantage of the circumstance to get the sanction of Government to a trial of the machine in the Nasik district, and the trial was acknowledged by even some of the most prejudiced native agriculturists to be fairly successful. Samples of the grain turned out were declared to be perfectly clean, and so little grain was broken that no objection could be raised on that score. After the experiment the wheat thrashed out in the machine, though of inferior quality, was sold for Rs. 6 per local khandy above the market rate for grain of the same kind thrashed and winnowed in the ordinary way. A sufficient answer is given to the objection raised by some cultivators that the straw is not made into "bhusa," and is therefore useless as fodder for the cattle, by the positive statement that the bullocks were found to eat the straw direct from the machine, and in preference to the "bhusa." Much interest was manifested in the working of the experiment by the native agriculturists of the district, and it is certain that the trial, inasmuch as superstition and conservatism has ery can be introduced into the districts, the growers will ultimately be induced to resort to it. Everything considered, the cost does not certainly compare unfavourably with the old time-honoured method, and Indian agriculturists are quite shrewd enough, we believe, to see it. It is merely their apathy which stands in the way. It is a pity that owing to the measures of retrenchment which the Government is forced to adopt the machine cannot be bought outright. Under these circumstances the best plan seems to be the one suggested by Mr. Ozanne. He proposes other experiments to convince the people of the utility of the machine. If these were successful, he thinks, the makers could be induced to import machines with properly qualified attendants to work for hire in the wheat districts.

THE reply of the Government of Bombay to the inquiries of the Presidency Association regarding the scope of the inquiry of the Forest Commission is like a comely body with a graceless tail. The first paragraph is so satisfactory that we wonder what unhappy spirit possessed the authors when they tacked to it a second whose pertinence and propriety it is exceedingly difficult to recognize. "I am directed to state that it is not the province of Government to clear up gratuitous misconceptions" is not a sentence calculated to encourage the literary activities of the Bombay Presidency Association, who to tell the truth have claimed much of the time and attention of the Government of late. But the Departments should learn to be patient and polite, even when they think they are being bored. Answers of this kind were the peculiar amusement of Mr. Acton Smee Ayrton when he had a seat on the Ministerial bench some years ago, and they made him neither a favourite nor a successful administrator. In this case we doubt if there was anything like warrant for a deviation from the ways of courtesy. The Presidency Association, as our columns will bear witness, were not by any means the first to indicate the need of an authoritative declaration on the question whether the inquiry would embrace the claims of immemorial right set up on behalf of the cultivators in forest villages and of the forest tribes. If there have been misconceptions on the point, the Government are not so free from blame in regard thereto that they can justly administer a snubbing to those who call for information about it. However, there is no longer any room for misconception, gratuitous and other. The inquiry is not to be limited to the Tanna district, and it is to be comprehensive enough to determine whether certain popular interests in the forests are rights or privileges. The Presidency Association has therefore got more for its pains than a polite intimation that it does not know what it is talking about.

Is the *Pioneer* to be reckoned amongst those who inveigh against the Simla clique? The question is asked because we read in the Allahabad paper that the abolition of the Presidential armies "will not come without due notice, as it cannot take place except by Act of Parliament—a fact that does not appear to be always grasped by the people who inveigh against the Simla clique." It has always seemed to us that no one was slower to grasp this fact than the *Pioneer*. Now that there is a wider recognition of the necessity for deliberate procedure in this matter, it may be hoped that those who have been prevented from moving against the proposed change by the fear that opposition to it would be of no avail will find opportunities for making themselves heard upon the subject.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE undecided tie of Thursday evening between the Royal Artillery and Bombay was continued yesterday morning at ten minutes past seven, and was brought to an abrupt termination about fifty seconds later by the latter team. This is perhaps fortunate; for had the bout been prolonged and the ponies consequently worked out, it would have placed at a disadvantage the winning team, who would have again had to parade this evening before the formidable Hyderabad Contingent representatives, whose clinking quads have now had rest since Wednesday.

When darkness put a period to the game on Thursday, the ball had just been placed behind the Bombay goal touch line by the Gunners; and it was from this position that, yesterday morning, operations were resumed. Arthur, the Bombay captain, brought the ball out with first a dribble stroke and then a hit, which was not as effective as the striker probably meant it to be; and Sergeant-Major Wark came down on it, and took it away. Savile, however, rode Wark off, and paved a clear road for Barton, who, with Gray to support him, made a splendid run to the R. A. goal. He was met by the opposing team, who were close by, and a very short scrimmage took place; but Barton got through it, and just opposite the goal sticks Wark, who had ridden up, made an effort to save his side, but failed in the attempt, the ball going near one of the posts from which position Barton placed it between the sticks.

Owing to the presence in Bombay of so many polo players, some of whom were out of the second and final ties, a scratch match was arranged for yesterday to give them some return for their trouble and expense in bringing down their ponies. It was therefore decided to play the "Bombay Cavalry" against the "World," the teams being arranged as follows :—

BOMBAY CAVALRY. (*White*).	THE WORLD. (*Black and Yellow*).
Capt. Phayre	Capt. Law
Mr. Thomas	Capt. Neeld
Mr. Ducat	Dr. Stewart
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Tisdall.

The ground was in capital order for the game, being neither too dry nor too slippery, and a fair number of spectators of various nationalities gathered to watch. Play commenced about 4-45, and a comparatively loose game followed, no very brilliant play being observable during the first part of the time. At the third round Phayre seemed to wake up, and was very conspicuous, making good runs and fierce attacks thoughout the rest of the game upon the "World's" goal. Ducat, too, made himself prominent and did valuable service for his side, ably seconded by the hard forward play of Forbes. In the last two rounds Thomas also came to the front. Law, for the "World," on several occasions baulked the enemies' onslaught on his goal, and drove the war into their quarters by some good runs. Neeld in the first part of the game, and Stewart and Tisdall in the latter, ably seconded the captain's efforts. This match being an extra and not one of the "Tournament," we refrain from giving a full and detailed account of each round, merely stating the general items. A good deal of missing was again to be noticed, all the players on either side on one or more occasions failing to hit the ball when close on goal at the first attempt. There was one rather nasty fall during the game, but luckly no damage was done. The game was very much up and down the ground, there being no long scrimmages or continuous "penning." The Cavalry got five goals, of which Phayre had the lion's share, while the "World" scored three.

Bombay play, out the final tie with the Deccan team this afternoon, when the sides will be :—

HYDERABAD CAVALRY. (3RD AND 4TH REGTS.)	vs.	BOMBAY.
Capt. Adye (capt).		Mr. Arthur (capt).
Mr. Meade.		Mr. Barton.
Mr. McSwiney.		Mr. Gray.
Jemr. Myra Ali Khan.		Mr. Savile.

Play to begin at 4-30.

RACQUET SILVER CHALLENGE CUP.

SECOND ROUND.

IN this round Captain W. F. N. Lloyd, R. A., beat R. H. Macaulay, 15-11, 15-2. The play in the opening game was very even until "10 all" was reached, each point being stubbornly contested. After this Lloyd drew away and reached game and rubber at 15-11." The second game was easy one for the Artillery player's service, sufficient an cope with the Artillery player's service, sufficient an

TELEGRAMS.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY OF RAILWAY TICKETS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

The police have just detected the systematic issue of forged tickets between Badamibagh and Goojranwalla stations near Lahore, on the Punjab Northern State line. The station-master of the former station and the ticket-collector of the latter issued and collected these tickets for journeys between their stations, and carried on the fraud for a considerable time, till one holder of a forged ticket "over-travelled" the journey. His ticket led to the discovery of the fraud at the check office; and finally to the arrest of the two officials named, and the seizure of several forged tickets.

THE BHOOTAN DISPUTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Intelligence requiring confirmation has been received that not Penlow Tongsa, but Eapen Loben, the renowned Lama, was elected Deb Raja of Bhootan on the 23rd August. The customary formal report of the election has, however, not yet been received.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

The Amir of Bokhara Karshi has been ill. The current report of his death is probably untrue.

A complaint box has been opened by the Amir's orders at Dakka, in which persons considering themselves aggrieved by the Kabul officials may lodge a statement of their grievances.

Colonel Lockhart arrived at Chitral on the 11th September, and met with an honourable reception.

The Russian portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission is composed of Colonel Kuhlberg, the First Commissioner, M. Lessar, one staff officer, an Assistant Commissioner, and a topographical party.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The following transfers in the Military Accounts Department have been ordered by the Government of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley from Poona to Madras as Pay Examiner.

Major Sawnyer from Madras to Poona as Pay Examiner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cowper from Madras to Poona as Commissariat Examiner, *vice* Colonel Saunders, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant Prior to Madras on return from furlough.

Captain Young to Calcutta on return from furlough.

Lieutenant Ramsden to Poona temporarily on return from Suakim.

Lieutenant Downing from Calcutta to Poona.

Captain Passy from Poona to Calcutta.

Colonel Major from Madras to Bombay.

Most of these moves will take place about the end of November.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The garrison classes are to be moved to the hills, at Umballa, Kussowlie, Rawal Pindee, Dalhousie, Lucknow, and Kurpatal. Classes will be held during the hot season.

Mr. Oldfield's resignation of the Civil Service is cancelled.

Furloughs:—Colonel Jenkins, B. S. C., three months; Colonel Harcourt, Punjab, one year; Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan, 4th Sikhs, one year; Major Jackson, 32nd B.L, one year and 245 days; Captain Reid, 29th Regiment, one year; Captain Mein, Military Works, one year; Surgeon-Major Potter, 18th Regiment, 182 days.

Extensions: —Colonel Browne four months; Surgeon-Major Candon, and SurgeontMajor Williams, two months.

Surgeon-Major Eades returns to duty. Lieut.-Colonel Liardet is promoted to Colonel, Madras S. C.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 8.

The attitude of Servia still continues to be threatening.

Servia now claims an extension of territory.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A great fire broke out last evening at Charterhouse Buildings, resulting in the destruction of fourteen warehouses and sixteen private houses The damage is estimated at £750,000.

THE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Bishops have adopted a resolution condemning the recent outrages in Ireland and also the practice of boycotting.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a Portuguese protectorate has been established over Dahomey.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 8.

The troopship Crocodile, outward bound, has passed through the Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 9.

The Italian mail-steamer Raffaele Rubattino, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst., arrived at Aden on the evening of the 7th.

The s. s. Manilla left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 8th inst.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½ ,, ,, ...	74
3 ,, Consols for account	100
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £11,700,000; decrease, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £22,300,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £31,500,000; decrease, £400,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 33 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Lady Armstrong and Lord Lansdowne.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last night containing rules for quarantine against cholera, which will take effect from the 5th inst. in the Port of Aden and at Perim.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of September, 1883, Rs. 12,73,46,000; 1884, Rs. 10,06,63,000; 1885, Rs. 10,86,57,000.

MR. FORSTER WEBSTER, the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, sailed for England by yesterday's mail. He proposes to return to India in March, and to remain here until the end of Mr. Grant Duff's term of office. Mr. Wilson becomes meanwhile Acting Chief Secretary, and Mr. Price Acting Revenue Secretary. Mr. Bliss, Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, goes home shortly on two years' leave. Mr. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, goes home in the spring for a year's furlough, and Mr. Price, who will then be ceasing to act as Revenue Secretary in consequence of the return of Mr. Webster, will probably join the Board as Acting Third Member, while Mr. Whiteside will act as Second Member.

THE correspondent of the *Madras Mail* who some time ago recommended New Zealand as home for Anglo-Indians and their sons makes some further observations on the subject. With regard to openings for young men without capital in New Zealand, there are, he says, good appointments to be had in the Police, Customs, the Post and Telegraph Offices, and Survey Department, but they are not, as a rule, well paid, and it requires interest to obtain them. There are openings for good medical men, provided they do not object to going up-country, and to hard work in the way of riding—having sometimes to cover large tracts of country to visit patients. Then, there are openings in the banks and large "stores," as they are called, for trained men—lads who have learned to work, and know what they have to do, instead of having to be taught everything from the commencement. There is a great opening for teachers for the Board and other schools, as there is considerable difficulty in procuring eligible men. Young women can be had for teachers in any numbers, and are well paid for their work when able to pass the Government tests. The work is not pleasant anywhere, and somehow or other young men in New Zealand will not go in for it. There are no openings at present for farming, though nearly every military officer or civilian who goes from India to New Zealand goes there intent upon farming. It will only pay the farmer who comes out from England with a large family of sons and daughters who understand the work, and are willing to do it themselves. When labour has to be brought in from outside at eight shillings a day, it simply becomes ruinous work. The wages swallow up what is received for the produce sold. A good large dairy farm, where the daughters do the milking and churning, pays well, if near a town. There are also openings for clergymen and ministers of the Nonconformist persuasions, as there is a difficulty in getting eligible young men. The stipend is not large at first, ranging from £120 a year, with a house, upwards. The work is hard, as there are sometimes three different services to be held during the Sunday at churches eight or nine miles apart.

A PRETTY little quarrel is in progress between Calcutta and Allahabad. Says the *Englishman*:—"The *Pioneer* has completely lost its temper over the recent exposure of its literary thefts, and after the lapse of two months it recurs to the subject. It is silent regarding the editorial note for which it was indebted to the columns of *Truth*, but regarding other two notes taken from the *World* it now ventures upon an innocent disclaimer:—'The writer of the paragraphs in question had not seen the *World* for a considerable time previously;' and so we are expected to believe that the affair was a mere coincidence. We gave parallel passages in one instance at the time, but really we have not space to reproduce all the plagiarisms that emanate from Allahabad. Nor have we time to search the files of the *World* for a date which our contemporary could have discovered two months ago with the greatest ease. The matter, however, is of no importance, as we can easily supply another example of the art in which the *Pioneer* excels. Our contemporary has lately had several ridiculous notes upon hemp drugs, and from its issue of the 3rd ultimo we take the following passage, giving also an extract from the Government Resolution on the Bengal Excise Report for 1883-84." Then follow two passages identically similar. The *Englishman* then adds:—"It would be possible to give interesting analects of the same kind from the *Pioneer* almost daily, but the play is hardly worth the candle; and besides, we should lose the occasional pleasure of a comic lecture on the 'lying art' and the incomparable charms of respectability."

SOME time ago we quoted a passage from an English journal which showed how foreign news was manufactured by several leading Parisian newspapers. Since then a manufacturer of such news has sent the following candid confession to the *Times*:—Some twenty years ago, when I had a clerkship in the bank of Messrs. de Rothschild Frères, of Paris, I discharged at the same time the functions of special correspondent resident in Madrid of such well-known papers as *La Patrie*, *Le Pays*, *Le Mémorial Diplomatique*, *Le Journal du Dimanche*, and *Le Constitutionnel*. Being a fair Spanish scholar, my duties were to compose letters, dated from Madrid, out of the news gathered from a bundle of Spanish papers, chiefly that *olla podrida* called the *Correspondencia de Espana*. I made some tolerable padding out of all these sources of intelligence, and it used to be published by the above-named papers without costing them one single sou. The gentleman who paid me for my work (at the rate of 20 francs a week) was a Spaniard maintained in Paris by the Spanish Home Office (I refer to the days of Marshal O'Donnell) to enlighten the French public on the subject of the politics of what was then called "La Union Liberal." My letters used to be headed *Correspondance particulière*, and I daresay that the readers of those Madrid letters, which seemed to convey the impression that their author was somebody with his *entrée* in the charmed circles, little thought they were written in a dingy man living in two rooms at the top of a Richelieu street house, glad to pocket for them the 20 francs a week which enabled him to dine a little better than he otherwise could have done.

FOR downright candour nothing could be finer than the letter which "A Brewer first and a Churchman afterwards" has written to the Bishop of Rochester, telling him that henceforth they are strangers. Up to now the brewer has been a Conservative and a member of the Church of England; but he is about to cast his skin, political and religious. The fact is, that the Bishop of Rochester and others like him are turning the Church into "a huge teetotal society" that is "bent on the destruction of an important and honourable branch of industry." Hence the brewer's tears, and the waning of his Churchmanship and his Conservatism.

THE Khedive was recently interviewed by the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* on his return to Cairo after his tour of inspection of the Delta. The Khedive expressed himself very much satisfied with the state of affairs he found there, and said he was quite astonished at the great change that had come over the country. He had satisfied himself by personal inspection that many of the statements made in the journals regarding the condition of his people and country were either gross exaggerations or entirely false. He found the cotton and the maize crops in unusually good condition. The dykes of the river, regarding which alarming rumours had been circulated, seemed to him in perfect order, and were being carefully watched by guardians at regular intervals. The sluice gates could be opened or closed at a moment's notice. He was much struck with the marked change that had taken place between "fellaheen" and the "Pachas." The power of the latter, he said, was broken and their domineering influence was no longer felt as it formerly was. He gave several examples of this. He had also several opportunities of noticing a marked improvement in the management by the police of large crowds; there was very little of the rough treatment and pushing, notorious in former days, to be seen. The people showed no fear, and approached him to lay their complaints without let or hindrance. He thought there might still be oppression in many parts, but the people were learning that they could get redress for injuries, and that tyranny would be punished. Referring to the interview the correspondent says:—"His Highness now speaks English with great fluency, and his manner of delivery impressed one with the conviction that his words were spoken with all sincerity, and that he fully meant and felt all that he so forcibly expressed. Mr. Gibson, Chief of the Land Surveying Department of the Government, was present at the interview. His Highness talked freely with him on the agricultural prospects of the country, with which Mr. Gibson in the course of his professional duties had become well acquainted, and he quite agreed with His Highness's remarks on the change that had taken place in the relations between the 'fellaheen' and the 'Pachas,' remarking that he had observed all this himself, though the sheikhs had still a good deal of power over and above what is allowed them by the law of the country; yet this was gradually becoming weaker, and the same terror of them was no longer felt."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, officiating commandant 6th Infantry H. C., attained his majority on the 1st ult.

COLONEL P. C. DALMAHOY, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, has had his tenure of appointment extended to the 22nd inst.

MAJOR A. D. STRETTELL, wing commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe, and will embark from Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. GREENFIELD, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, Deoli Irregular Force, proceeds home at once on leave.

COLONEL G. N. CHANNER, V. C., commandant, 14th Sikhs, is proceeding on furlough to England, and will embark from Bombay on the 9th inst.

CAPTAIN BURN, 8th Hussars, aide-de-camp on the Viceroy's Staff, has been posted to a troop in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and leaves India very shortly for England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. GRAHAM, 2nd-in-command, 38th Bengal Infantry, will retire from the service on the 17th inst., and will leave India on or about the 22nd.

SURGEON-MAJOR K. M. DOWNIE, M. D., and Brevet-Major A. J. F. Reid, wing commander, (late Staff Officer Rindli), 29th Punjab Infantry, are proceeding home on leave.

THE native employés in the Fort William arsenal have struck owing to some change introduced in the system of payment, bringing them on a daily instead of monthly salary.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the movement of the 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry from Dinapore into camp near Dumraon, on the understanding that no extra expense will be incurred by the move.

CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN, 2nd-in-command 4th Infantry H. C., at Bolarum, is confirmed as officiating Commandant, *vice* Major Proudfoot, on furlough. Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, wing officer and adjutant, is appointed 2nd-in-command, and Lieutenant Shewin adjutant of the corps.

SOME surprise, says the *Pioneer*, is felt at Army Head-quarters in India at the dilatoriness of the home authorities in filling the vacant commands of the Bombay and Madras Armies. Sir Frederick Roberts vacated his command several weeks ago, and the work in Madras is being done by General Rowlands, the senior officer in the Presidency, while General Hardinge formally sent in his resignation shortly after the announcement was made that General Roberts was to succeed Sir Donald Stewart. General Hardinge, it is true, has not actually left Bombay, but his resignation has been accepted, and it is no secret that he is anxious to return to England at an early date. The Duke of Connaught is anxious to get the Bombay command, but the War Office have scruples in appointing His Royal Highness owing to his comparative youth and his junior rank in the Army. From the fact that the Bombay command has not yet been filled up, we should think that the Duke of Connaught's chances are not yet exhausted. We take it that, in any case, the new Commanders-in-Chief in Bombay and Madras, whoever they may be, will be appointed under conditions similar to those which Sir Frederick Roberts and General Hardinge had to accept, viz., that they must be prepared to accept the change of rank consequent upon the abolition of the Presidential Armies, if such a step is decided upon during their tenure of office. That abolition, however, will not come without due notice, as it cannot take place except by Act of Parliament—a fact that does not appear to be always grasped by the people who inveigh against the "Simla clique."

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

OCT. 8.

GREAT excitement prevailed on the ranges to-day in the competition for the Musketry Cup, which was finally won by the East Yokshire Regiment. It was fully expected that the team of the 2nd Beloochees would again carry off this prize, in which case it would have become the property of the regiment, as it had previously won it two years in succession. Had the Snider fired with the same handicap as on previous occasions, the East Yorkshire team would still have been the winner by about forty points. The East Yorkshire Regiment was the winner of the Musketry Cup about three years ago.

The following matches were published up to 6. p. m.:—

THE MARKSMAN'S CONTEST (EUROPEANS).

	Pts.	Rs.
Cr Sgt Elderidge, Gloster Regt. ...	32	20
Pte Brock, Stafford ...	30	15
,, Savage, do ...	30	15
,, Keall, York Regt ...	29	10
Bartlett, Roy Lanc ...	29	10
Vol Cahill, Bom Vol ...	29	10
Sgt Murray, Bom Vol ...	29	10
Corpl MuGhee, E Y R ...	28	5
Sgt Sallis, Worcester ...	27	5
,, Gidney, G I P Vol ...	27	5

5 counted out.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

	Pts.	Rs.
Qr Mr Hav. Ramdeen, 29th Bo I ...	60	100
Pte Wilson, E Y R ...	60	50
Sergt Murray, Bom Vols ...	59	30
,, Bowden, E Y R ...	59	20
Corpl McGhee, E Y R ...	57	15
Lieut Harrison, E Y R ...	56	10
Lce Naik Ramchunder, Hone, 10th Bo I.	56	10
Hav Gama, Marwara Batt ...	56	10
Sergt Millett, Roy Lan ...	55	5
Q M S Mayo, Rogrs ...	55	5
Sergt Whitty, G I P Vols ...	54	5
Naik Scoramrao, Moray, 22nd Bo I ...	54	5

THE MUSKETRY CUP.

The team of the East Yorkshire Regt. ...	The cup and Rs. 100	338

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

Corpl McGhee, East Yorkshire Regt ...	62	30

BEST NATIVE TEAM.

9th Regt Bombay Infantry ...	297	50

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Private Wilson, East Yorkshire, won the Western India Silver Medal to-day with an aggregate of 61 points; Sergt. Murray, Bombay Volunteers, second with 427 points.

In the Marksman's Contest for natives, Private Chundrao Caddum, 5th Regiment, heads the list with 31 points.

The highest aggregate in the Western India was made by Sergt. Mawhood, Bombay Volunteers, with 61 points. The shooting was interrupted for about one hour owing to heavy rain.

The Bombay Volunteers have won the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Cup.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As importers of brandy, and knowing this market as we have done now for the past eighteen years, we fully endorse all your Paris correspondent states regarding the importation of German spirits under the name of cognac, and which has led to pure cognac being at the moment in such bad repute, for it is perfectly impossible to sell a genuine grape spirit under Rs. 24 per doz. Indeed, at the present rates of exchange it cannot be laid down at this price; and yet there are hundreds of dozens of so-called cognac sold in the bazaar at prices varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per dozen.

You will ask, how is this done? Why, by importing a common grain spirit at 30 per cent. over proof, costing about 1s. 6d. per gallon; flavouring and breaking down here by native importers; and retailing by them to consumers as really good brandy, to the great annual injury of firms of good standing and reputation.

The increasing of strength of spirit by the Abkari department here from 22 to 15 under proof does not necessitate a better quality of spirit; for the older and more pure a spirit is, the less alcoholic strength it shows by the hydrometer. We hold large stocks of pure cognacs, varying from five to twenty years old, for which there is little or no demand here; whereas for an inferior quality the demand is as large as it was before whiskies obtained so great a hold upon the public tastes. Indeed, so much so that at the present moment in Europe it is more difficult to buy good brandies than to sell them.

Now, a word about whiskies. The demand for these is so great that there is every possibility of a similar adulteration taking place, and very soon it will be just as difficult for the consumer to distinguish the spurious from the genuine article, as in the case of brandies.—Yours faithfully,

BODGER, WARBURTON, & Co.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE."

THE *Lancet* gives an appreciative review of Dr. R. N. Khory's "Principles and Practice of Medicine," a second edition of which has lately appeared. The journal says:—The task of producing a complete treatise of medicine in the present day is one which few have the courage to attempt. The author of the work before us has not been deterred from undertaking this task by the magnitude of the subject before him, and the pages of the book bear evidence of the labour he has bestowed in its production. He has taken pains in preparing a second edition, to extend and revise the work, which strikes us as being a full, clear, and accurate text-book, quite up to the standard of many of those which are more familiar to the English student. At the same time, there is not much else than a close adherence to proven facts, for little or no space is given to theoretical disquisition or explanation. Therefore, the work lacks in those features which render some books, even less full of information, so much more suggestive and inspiring. A distinctive feature is the lengthy introduction of general topics, particularly of symptomatology, in which practically one encounters a summary of the main facts met with in the subsequent chapters under each disease. The whole method and style of the work imply that it is intended as a guide to the student in his systematic courses of instruction; and the author, who was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has no doubt moulded his writing in accordance with the plan of teaching he there encountered. Dr. Khory has also adapted his text-book to his fellow-countrymen, and as we turn the pages we are met now and again with references to diseases peculiar to or modified by the Indian climate. The work, translated into Hindostanee, should be of considerable service to the native student.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	120
W. E. Hart	,,	20
J. Monteath	,,	10
D. Jolly	,,	5
		155

MASONIC FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

LAST evening, at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla, the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India solemnized the funeral obsequies of Rt. Wor. Bro. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Substitute Grand Master, and a Past Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India. A large number of Masons, European and native, had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased brother. The jewels, the clothing, the working tools, the banners, &c., were draped in black on the mournful occasion, and all signs of hilarity and conviviality were suppressed. At 7 p.m. the Grand Lodge marched in solemn procession into the Lodge room, where many Masons, other than the officers of the Grand Lodge, had previously assembled. The Most Wor. the Grand Master, Captain Henry Morland, having taken his post on the dais, opened the proceedings with the following adjuration:—"The great Creator having been pleased, out of His mercy, to remove our worthy brother Nowrozjee Furdoonjee from the cares and troubles of a transitory existence to a state of eternal duration, and thereby to weaken the chain by which we are united man to man; may we who survive him anticipate our approaching fate, and be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship; that, during the short space allotted to our present existence, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and, in the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other. And may Almighty God, of His infinite goodness at the grand tribunal of unbiassed justice, extend His mercy towards our deceased friend and all of us, and crown our hopes with everlasting bliss in the expanded realms of a boundless eternity. This we beg for the honour of His name, to Whom be glory, now and for ever." This was followed by a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, and by a hymn "My God, my Father, while I stray," sung in chorus by the brethren with pianoforte accompaniment. A service, with responses recited by the brethren, appropriate to the occasion, was next gone through.

The following funeral oration was then delivered by Bro. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.:—

"No true Crown of honor can be given,
Till we place it on a funeral bier."

Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Brethren,—When I was first asked by our esteemed Brother K. R. Cama to undertake the melancholy task which I now stand before you to fulfil in memory of our late lamented Worshipful Brother Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, I naturally shrank from it, feeling as I did my inability to do justice to the many eminent qualities of head and heart with which our deceased friend was endowed. When I was told that it was the desire of several of the leading members of the craft that, I, who intimately knew our late lamented brother, and who had been associated with him for more than a quarter of a century in many useful works should undertake the duty, I could no longer hesitate trusting to the kind indulgence of the brethren to overlook any short comings. Brethren, our late brother's life was an eventful one, a pattern for his countrymen to copy and from which many valuable lessons might be learnt by those willing to benefit by it. A consideration of brother Nowrozjee's life recalls to mind the history of Bombay during the last half century, for, our late Worshipful brother was a public character at a very early age. He must have displayed from his very boyhood traits of character which on development in after life have made his name honoured and respected, for it has been said that a judge of the late Sadar Adalat, afterwards a member of Council, who observing the intelligence of the boy took pleasure in giving him lessons every day for about an hour or two. At the age of nineteen he was selected by the late lamented Sir Alexander Burnes, the brother of Dr. Burnes, whose memory will always be deeply revered by Europeans in this country as the founder of Scottish Freemasonry in Western India, as a native member on his staff on a mission to Kabul. Sir Alexander, then Captain Burnes, went over to the Elphinstone Institution, and enquired of the higher students if any one was desirous of accompanying him to the Court of Kabul. While the dreaded name of that country almost terrified many of the young men, our deceased friend readily responded to the call, which shows that he was not even in his boyhood devoid of that courage which had so well marked the whole of his after career. I will pass over his early literary efforts in connection with the Kabul mission which gained him the approbation and thanks of the Supreme and the Bombay Governments, but I only allude to them here to show his early industrious habits. Brother Nowrozjee did not remain long in Kabul but returned to Bombay on hearing of his father's untimely death. Had he remained at Kabul he would have met the same melancholy fate which befell his illustrious benefactor and all the members of his staff, and our friend would have been among those who were ruthlessly and treacherously slain by the Afghan savages. But why should we grieve at the wisdom of God! The untimely death of the father was the saving of the life of the son—a life which Providence seems to have spared for services to his country—services which since the melancholy occurrence of his death have been highly spoken of and eulogized by the whole of the Native and English press of India, and by every Native and Englishman who had been brought into contact with him.

On brother Nowrozjee's return to India he again joined the Elphinstone Institution and soon rose to the dignity of an Assistant Professor. In the year 1845 he was selected by Sir Erskine Perry, who was afterwards one of his warm friends, as a Translator and Interpreter in the late Supreme Court, and from that time our friend began to be known more and more every day, not only on account of the official position he had obtained, but because of the many useful ways in which he employed the spare time at his command. I pass over his early as well as later literary productions as well as the many services to the people which he rendered during a long and useful career, as these have received due notice and justice at the hands of the chroniclers of his death. I trust it will be considered fitting, if I only advert in this place to the general character of our brother as disclosed by the principal actions of his life. He was a scholar from early life who tried to diffuse knowledge among his countrymen by the publication of periodicals and contributing largely to the Native and English press besides editing the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper. When he vacated the editorship of that paper, it was my lot to fill his place, and I feel proud that I had succeeded a man who had made his name distinguished for literary ability from an early age. In matters educational, male as well as female, among his countrymen, our late friend was a central figure for nearly half a century. I believe he was one of the principal advisers of the first Parsi Baronet in the establishment of the Parsi Benevolent Institution which at the present day is doing invaluable service to the Parsi Community under its able principal Mr. D. N. Wadia. But in matters educational our friend has left an imperishable name, particularly in connection with female education, of which he was one of the foremost pioneers and the schools of the Parsi Girls' School Association owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his unceasing and unwearied efforts for their improvement and advancement. The present and future generations of Parsi mothers will have abundant reasons for recalling the memory of their benefactor. When subscription, were recently raised through the exertions of brother Ranina during the lifetime of our deceased friend to perpetuate his memory, one most gratifying circumstance in connection therewith was the appearance in the subscription list of the names of many young Parsi ladies who were formerly pupils of those schools. Mr. Nowrozjee was at times a hard man to deal with, but when tact, patience, and endurance had to be displayed in attempting to reconcile conflicting views, our deceased brother was not wanting in the exercise of those qualities which were necessary to the harmonious working of the schools by the Committee, which contained among its members the orthodox elders of the community as well as the younger men of the advanced school. But brother Nowrozjee's crowning services to his own community were in connection with social and religious reform. The first Parsis in India had of necessity to follow certain of the Hindu practices in order to secure the position, assistance, and good will of the Hindu princes, in whose country they took refuge. Time rolled on, and succeeding generations of Parsis fell into the error that these borrowed practices were sanctioned by their own religion. "Our forefathers did so," they said, and, according to Asiatic ideas, they thought that their ancestors could do no wrong. The study of the few religious books which they had with them was not cultivated, for there were few learned men among the body. The result was that many of the usages, customs, practices, and prejudices of the Hindus were received and acted upon by the Parsis. For the eradication of these evils and practices from among the Parsis, Mr. Nowrozjee as the head of the Rahnumai Mazdiashna Sabha or Religious Reform Association worked heroically from its commencement up to almost the last day of his death. These efforts were also seconded by our respected brother Dadabhai Naoroji and others. I was an humble associate of theirs and when I call to mind the vehement opposition the Association then encountered, and the abuses which were then poured upon that body, I must say, that had it not been for the industry, perseverance, courage and self-sacrificing spirit of our deceased brother the cause of reform would scarcely have survived its birth. The earlier meetings of the Association were attended by some of the most violent of the orthodox of the community with the view of disturbing its peace and harmony by creating disturbances, but the pluck and courage with which our ardent reformer addressed the meeting in stentorian voice disheartened and discouraged them and they had to retreat with disappointment and disgrace. Nor did the opposition come alone from the lower classes. Before the establishment of this Association brother Nowrozjee was most popular among the Parsis on account of his various services to the community and especially on account of his championship of the Zoroastrian religion against the attacks of the Christian missionaries, but when he associated himself with the Parsi Religious Reform Association and became its head centre, he was met with coldness from some of the richer and influential Parsis to whose persuasion to disassociate himself from that body he returned a deafear. No amount of coolness on the part of his rich friends, or even of those whose good opinion he valued or obloquy or abuse from among the mass, would discourage brother Nowrozjee Furdoonjee from the course he had marked out for himself in the cause of religious reform. His valuable example was followed by his associates and the Rahnumai Mazdiashna Sabha of to-day is an honoured and respected body and the Parsi Community stands purged of many superstitious practices which had brought shame and disgrace upon the pure monotheism of their religion. Our brother's true character for independence, love of truth and moral courage was fully displayed in connection with this religious reform, and it is with that view that I have spoken of his invaluable services at some length in connection therewith. Brother Nowrozjee may justly be regarded as the Parsi Luther. It is far from my wish to say anything that might be considered unpleasant or offensive, but I cannot help observing without the slightest intention of giving offence to anybody with reference to a subject which at the present day is exciting a considerable amount of discussion in the press of India both European and Native; I mean the subject of enforced widowhood and infant marriages, the credit of ventilating which belongs to Mr. Malabari, one of our energetic citizens, and if the reform party had among its ranks men of the stamp of brother Nowrozjee Furdoonjee or brother Dadabhai Naorosji or brother Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, the reforms, which a Parsi has had to agitate, would have been planted long ago and borne excellent fruit by this time. Our late lamented brother also rendered valuable services to his community along with his able Colleague brother Bengalee in regard to the laws regulating inheritance, marriages, and divorce, the latter two of which have indirectly struck the axe at the root of infant marriages among Parsis. These are the results of the zealous and disinterested labours of the two brothers just named, extending over a long period of seven years. In the report which was forwarded to Government by the Parsi Law Commission which was presided over by Sir Joseph Arnould, that eminent and accomplished judge passed a high eulogium upon the interesting and valuable evidence given before that commission by our departed brother. In politics, Imperial and Municipal, our late lamented brother was no less distinguished. He was one of the founders and a zealous worker of the first Political Association in Western India. For a number of years he was Honorary Secretary to that Association. Its records bear ample testimony to his valuable labors in connection with that body. Many of the memorials sent to the Imperial Parliament and the Indian Legislatures were prepared by him. His connection with this Association was marked by the same zeal and independence which regulated his other actions. In representing to the authorities what they considered were the grievances of the people, our earlier native politicians were more or less timid and preferred, so to speak, milk and water language, but this did not suit the taste of their indefatigable and courageous secretary who was always for plain and manly speech and everything that he undertook to perform. His services to the Municipality of Bombay are fresh in the recollection of all. The Town Council and the Municipal Corporation, as well as the Municipal Commissioner have borne eloquent testimony to the zeal and earnestness with which our deceased brother worked in the cause of the civic interests of our city. In connection with these services I cannot do better than quote the following sentences from my "History of the Parsis":—"A member of the Corporation, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee is popularly designated 'the tribune of the people,' on account of the unflinching integrity and indomitable courage with which he represents in this body the interests of the rate-payers This popular verdict has been ratified by no less a personage than that keen observer of men and manners Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, while others have often termed him in compliment the 'Joseph Hume' of the local Parliament." There is one circumstance in connection with brother Nowrozjee's actions as regards the political association and the Municipal Corporation to which I should advert. Brother Nowrozjee was truly a patriot. In the grievances of his countrymen, in seeking and advising the means for their advancement, he wrote and spoke in language forcible and with no uncertain sound. He courted no favour and sought no personal advancement, hor was he afraid of anybody's frowns. No influence, however high, could induce him to swerve from what he considered to be the path of duty. For this character he was much misunderstood for a long time by many Englishmen and by many persons in authority. Brother Nowrozjee himself was not unaware of this feeling against him in certain quarters. He regretted that it existed and the only remark which he made to his friends was that he hoped those who thought he was a disloyal subject would see their mistake some day and do him justice. At the conclusion of his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance in July, 1873, our brother said:—"In the testimony which I have given before the Committee, I disclaim being actuated by any hostile motives towards the English Government. In fact, I have been nurtured and brought up under the English Government, and it is my firm conviction that it would be a great calamity to India if the connection between India and England were severed. I am an advocate of the permanency of the continuance of that connection, and all my object in giving evidence is that such defects as can be shown to have existed in the mode of administering the finances of India should be pointed out and remedied, in order that the people of India may enjoy to a greater extent the inestimable advantages which they derive from the British rule." Justice was due to him long before his earthly career closed. He lived long enough to know that he was believed to act from sincere and disinterested motives and out of pure love for the welfare of the people. Two years ago he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire by the Government in recognition of his public services. I now come to notice the services of our distinguished brother in connection with our ancient and Masonic Institution. He was initiated in Lodge Rising Star in 1864. He appreciated the beauties of Freemasonry and adhered to the craft to the last day of his life. In the year 1883 he was appointed Master of his mother Lodge. His labours in the Eastern chair, as well as the general character of his masonic life attracted the notice of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who appointed him to the exalted office of Substitute Grand Master. He was held in high esteem by all the brethren of his lodge, and they marked the successful result of his year of office by voting to him a past master's jewel and clothing. At the same time our brother showed his love for his mother Lodge by presenting the handsome sum of rupees five hundred to its charity fund. When the project of laying the foundation-stone of the Cama Hospital at the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Warden, was under discussion, it was arranged that brother Nowrozjee, as the then Worshipful Master of the lodge in which the liberal donor of the Hospital, brother Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, had seen the light of masonry, should read the address to His Royal Highness and present him with the Burnes medal on behalf of the Lodge. But as you are aware, brethren, the programme of the masonic ceremonies was not carried out, but our beloved brother had the high honour and privilege of presenting the medal to His Royal Highness from whom he received a very cordial acknowledgment. Brethren, there is not one of us who can better appreciate the masonic merits of our departed brother than our very popular and the most worthy the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. On hearing the death of our late lamented brother, the Most Worthy the Grand Master issued a circular to all the Lodges of his obedience throughout India, including Ceylon and Aden, expressive of the loss sustained by the craft by the untimely death of our esteemed brother. The circular truly depicts the real innate character of our brother in language which must have drawn tears from the eyes of all its readers as it did from mine. I cannot do better than read an extract from it. "The Most Worshipful Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, with profound grief, has directed me to announce to you the death, at his residence in this city, on the 22nd instant of Right Worshipful Brother Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Companion of the Indian Empire, Substitute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India—a faithful and zealous member of the Craft, whose memory is entitled to be honoured, as that of all men who live honestly and honourably, and do the duties of life, and of their station, zealously and faithfully not for gain or profit, not for reward, honour or emolument, but because they are duties in this world. A brother who had endeared himself to all in Freemasonry whose acquaintance he made, by his quiet unobtrusiveness and modesty, united with good sense, an amiable temper, patience, and a resolute will. By his removal the Pillars of our Grand Lodge are shaken, and the Grand Master, in common with the Scottish Fraternity in this city, deplores the loss of a sincere friend and an earnest Brother." After this high testimony to the general and masonic worth of our beloved brother I shall say no more on the subject, but beg leave to tender our grateful and sincere thanks to the most worthy the Grand Master for

and we shall be in a pretty nice predicament. Let him mind his own business. We dont want his dictation or advice." While this noble minister is so out-spoken the others are simply cowed down before him; so the Kinwoon Menghee, who is a philosopher in his own way, thinks it best not to reply to Mons. Haas' letter at all.

The question has been more than once asked why does Mons. Haas put up with such treatment? Is he not quite satisfied in his mind how things are drifting? He must know by this time that all the bright promises and hopes held out by the Ambassadors while in Paris and which were confirmed by the Kinwoon Menghee, were all made up yarns, which the King and Queen knew nothing of and which they never would agree to. But like everything else this farce must come to an end very soon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Valiant, 1,582 tons, Captain J. T. Gardiner, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of 13,037 bags sugar; she is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Mecca 6 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo and Major and Mrs. Foote and infant and 10 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Eastbourne, 1,000 tons, Captain J. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Middlesborough with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts and Craig.

THE steam-ship Arago, 1,061 tons, Capt. W. H. Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (24th Sept.) with a cargo of 23,668 bags sugar, 10 first class and 133 deck passengers; she is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Eastbourne (s)	Watson	Middlesborough.
9	Valiant (s)	Gardiner	Mauritius, Sept. 26.
9	Arago (s)	Sutherland	Mauritius, Sept. 24.
	Assyria (s)	Tice	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Valetta (s)	Orman	London, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sahara, for Hull.
" Sirdhana, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Chupra, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—50 bundles copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 81 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1,000 boxes bar soap, Abdoolly Shaikadam; 8 bales brown paper, R Le Mare and Co.

Clan Maclean s—500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodeen and Co; 250 bundles copper sheets, H Stewart and Co; 50 bundles copper sheets, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 bundles copper sheets, Italia Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 qr cask whisky and 5 cases sherry, Ewart, Latham and Co; 150 kegs provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—12 cases colour, A Sumsoodeen and Co; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, F Fischer and Co.

Assam s—2 cases books, Cooper, Madon and Co; 2 cases books, Shawaksha Hormusjee; 11 cases books, Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Segoon.

Ancona s—10 cases quinine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 10 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.

Henzada s—1 butt cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Laleham s—29 cases matches, Nabobhoy Mahomedbhoy; 70 cases matches, Abdulally Shaikh Adom.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cypromene s—5,000 cases petroleum, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—6 cases gold paper and 29 packages paper, Kikabhoy Abdul Hussen.

OCTOBER 9.

FROM LONDON.

Laleham s—17 packages printing press, Dadabhoy Nowrojee; 5 barrels varnish, Dossabhoy Rustomjee; 3,466 plates hard spelter, Volkart Bros; 5,407 tiles, 217 casks and 50 bundles copper and 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Bros; 3 cases sewing machines, N A Bomanjee, Moolla and Co; 25 cases matches, O Chandabhoy.

Huzara s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Patna s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Loodiana s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Assam s—5 cases sulphate of quinine, Ruttonjee Veerjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—11 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 cases whisky and 10 cases gingerwine, Wallace and Co.

Clan Maclean s—67 cases whisky, Wallace and Co; 34 cases whisky, Thos H Moore and Co; 37 hogsheads ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—1 butt whisky, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Persia s—20 cases yellow metal sheets, Benn Ashley and Co; 24 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 150 bundles yellow metal sheets and 150 bundles copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 60 bundles iron buckets, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM NEW YORK,

Persia s—6 cases French polish, Dossabhoy Meerwanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—253 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—13 cases soap, Mondalfo and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, October 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·887
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	SSE. S, SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	129
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·32
year " "	67·69

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 9.

Crow, Vety Surg, Ms A V D, on sick leave, from Naini Tal.
Greenfield, Lt-Col, Bo, Deolali Irr Force, on leave, from Deoli.

OCTOBER 9.

Cunningham, Col, 24th Ms I, on furlough, to England.
Chamier, Col, Bl, 14th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Aislabie, Major, Bl, 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Canefield, Lt, 10th Regt Bo N I, off leave, to Bhuj.
Weiman, Lt, Bl, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, on duty, to Nowshera.
Carnegy, Lt, Bo R A, from leave, to Deesa.
Firth, Col, 10th Regt, Bl Infy, on furlough, to England.
Sawyer, Capt, Bl, A P D, on duty, to Roorkee.
Farman, Surg, Bl, M S, from sick leave, to Mean Meer.
Inchward, Surg, Bl M S, from sick leave, to Umballa.
Adams, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Carroll, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Warter, Col, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.
North, Col, Bo R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Greenfield, Lt-Col, Bo, Deolalee Irr Force, on furlough, to Europe.
Foote, Major, Bo R A, on duty, to Aden.
Brown, Lt, Bl, on duty, to Shillong.
Reay, Major, Bo, 5th N I, on leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 10.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

No. 2184, Vol. J, P. Doyle having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to C. Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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16	Laubenheimer, light	9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	... ...
21	Leibfraumilch, very soft and delicate	11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.	13 0
27	Rudesheimer	14 8
30	Marcobrunier	16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg.	... ...

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
ustro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
TheRiverSteamNavigationCo.—
From Calcutta to Seraigunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mouninabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugs hal, Kasouli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BUTLAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Lud t et, Circus S. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,950,600
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,843,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,600
" 1883	£914,100

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,466,881 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,843,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.
5, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188:
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0 / Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President*.
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 20 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	12 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		6 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
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NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* containing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Influenza, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all *Bowel Complaints*.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Wholesale only: 21, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.

General Depot
For British India
DEPOTS
The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that
DR. GIBERT'S
DEPURATIVE COMFITS
Approved by the Paris College of Medicine are the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives.
They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.
Beware of Imitations.
AT ALL
AND DRUGGISTS'
GIBERT & CIE
CHEMISTS
PARIS
BOUTIGNY (Ex-Ets DESLAURIERS)
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Ghazeeits
Simla and Lahore

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. Orr & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

STANDARD

Assets—
£6,466,527-17-5

Claims Paid—
In 1882, £505,936-19-5
In 1883, £508,144-13-4
In 1884, £549,974-10-10

Every Facility
for transaction of Life Business.

CALCUTTA.
Geo. L. Kemp, *Secretary.*
BOMBAY.
Thomas Lang, *Secretary.*
MADRAS.
Binny & Co., *Chief Agents.*
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EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the First Batch of Arab Horses per s.s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th September, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for India and the Colonies, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a tea-spoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. Messrs. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.

With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!

If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.

Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!

Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.

The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either *au naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India: F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, and RANGOON.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

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Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

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SPIRIT STAND,
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NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

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The Advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
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With 3 Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 135.
With 3 Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 122.

The "Open Sesame" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us at our ESTABLISHMENTS.

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A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals, or the arrival of visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26, Cash.

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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"IT SAVED MY LIF

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It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

Bottles Rs. 5-8 per doz. Cash.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

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Do. by Stone and Son	5 12	3 12 ,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12 ,, ,,
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S. ROSE & CO., Bombay.

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BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
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Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
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WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
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Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
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Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rose-wood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
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TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	6 0
9 ditto with tacked head	3 0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICCOLOS, FLAGEOLETS, WIGS, BONES, CASTAGNETS TRIANGLES, CONCERTINAS, &c., &c., and every requisite for Negro Troupes.
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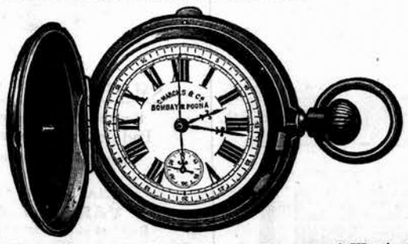
MARCKS & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES enumerated below. We guarantee them in every respect as being THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, DURABLE and PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
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A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.		

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Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

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GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas ..... Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas ..... ,, 9-8 ,,
Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

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This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
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The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially
ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 66 feet.
ANGLES, T. BAR-IRONS, NAIL-RODS, CAST-IRON COLUMNS.
RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET
IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH: CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
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(ESTABLISHED 1801.)
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TO THE
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Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London, W.
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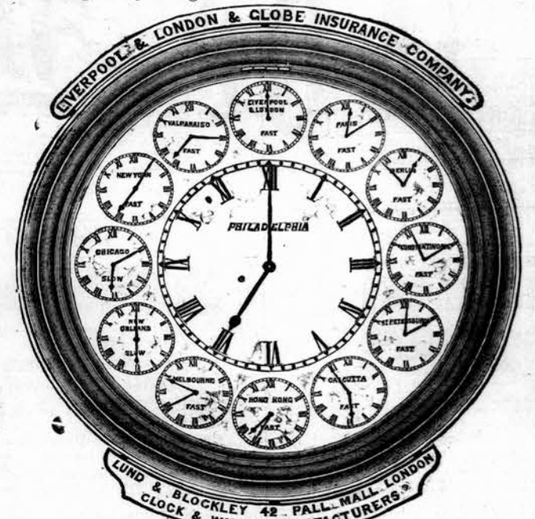
And at 42, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Times of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and Manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



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A SIMILAR CLOCK TO THE ABOVE IS NOW ON VIEW AT
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SWISS WATCHES,
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REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
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(ESTABLISHED 1801.)
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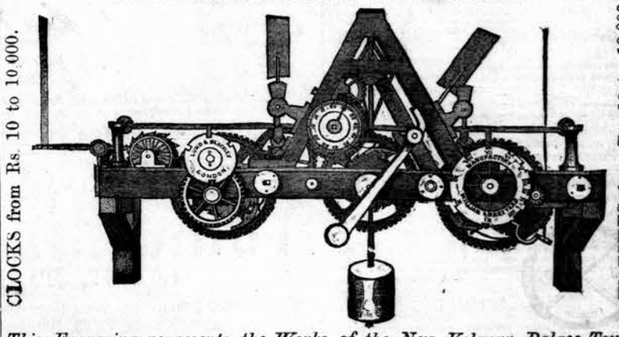
CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000.



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Plans and Estimates furnished for Clocks for Durbar Halls, Palaces, Public Buildings, Railways, &c. &c.
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OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.
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TABLE FORKS	Per dozen Rs. 25 0
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COMPLETE SET	Rs. 90 0

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BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY, & WARRANTED TO STAND HARD WEAR FOR YEARS.
"A" or best quality with fine Rounded African Ivory handles, through tangs, Blades of the finest Steel.

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GAME CARVERS do.	,, 10 8
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The most complete Canteens in India, comprising every requisite in Table Cutlery, Table Plate, &c.
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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c., &c.
AND BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

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